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(54) **ISOCHROMAN COMPOUNDS FOR TREATMENT OF CNS DISORDERS**

ISOCHROMAN VERBINDUNGEN FÜR DIE BEHANDLUNG VON CNS-KRANKHEITEN

COMPOSES ISOCHROMAN POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE TROUBLES DU SYSTEME NERVEUX

(84) Designated Contracting States:
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(56) References cited:
WO-A-02/50067 **WO-A-95/18118**
WO-A-97/02259 **US-A- 4 247 553**

• **J. F. PREGENZER ET. AL.: "Differential
pharmacology between the guinea pig and the
gorilla 5HT1D receptor as probed with
isochromans (5HT1D selective ligands)."**
BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, vol.
127, no. 2, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 468-72,
XP009007783

Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after
the application was filed and not included in this
specification

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Description

[0001] This invention relates to novel compounds, their preparation and use as pharmaceuticals.

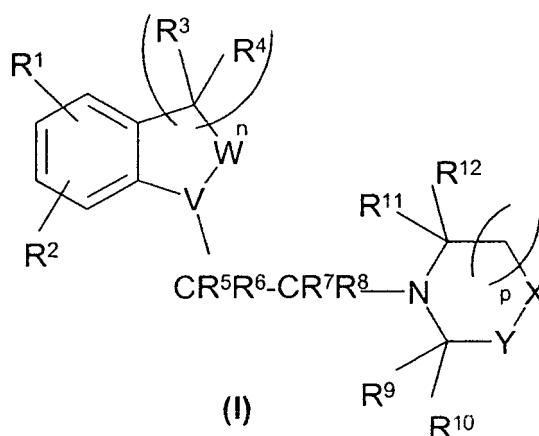
[0002] Certain isochroman compounds useful as antipsychotics and in the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system, are disclosed in WO 95/18118 and WO 97/02259.

[0003] US 4,247,553 relates to isochromans, isothiochromans, 2-benzoxepins and 2-benzothiepins as hypotensive and antipsychotic agents.

[0004] British Journal of Pharmacology, Vol.127, p.468-72 (1999) relates to a study of the binding properties of certain isochroman derivatives for 5-HT_{1D} and 5-HT_{1B} receptors from the gorilla and guinea-pig, and mutants of the guinea-pig 5-HT_{1D} receptors.

[0005] WO 02/50067 relates to arylalkylheterocyclic derivatives, their preparation and use as pharmaceuticals.

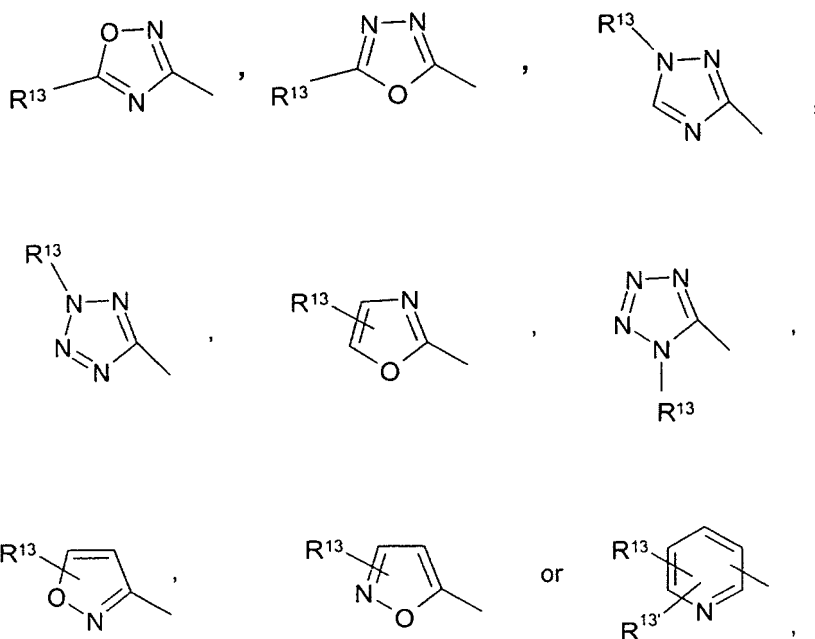
[0006] The compounds of the invention are of the following general formula:



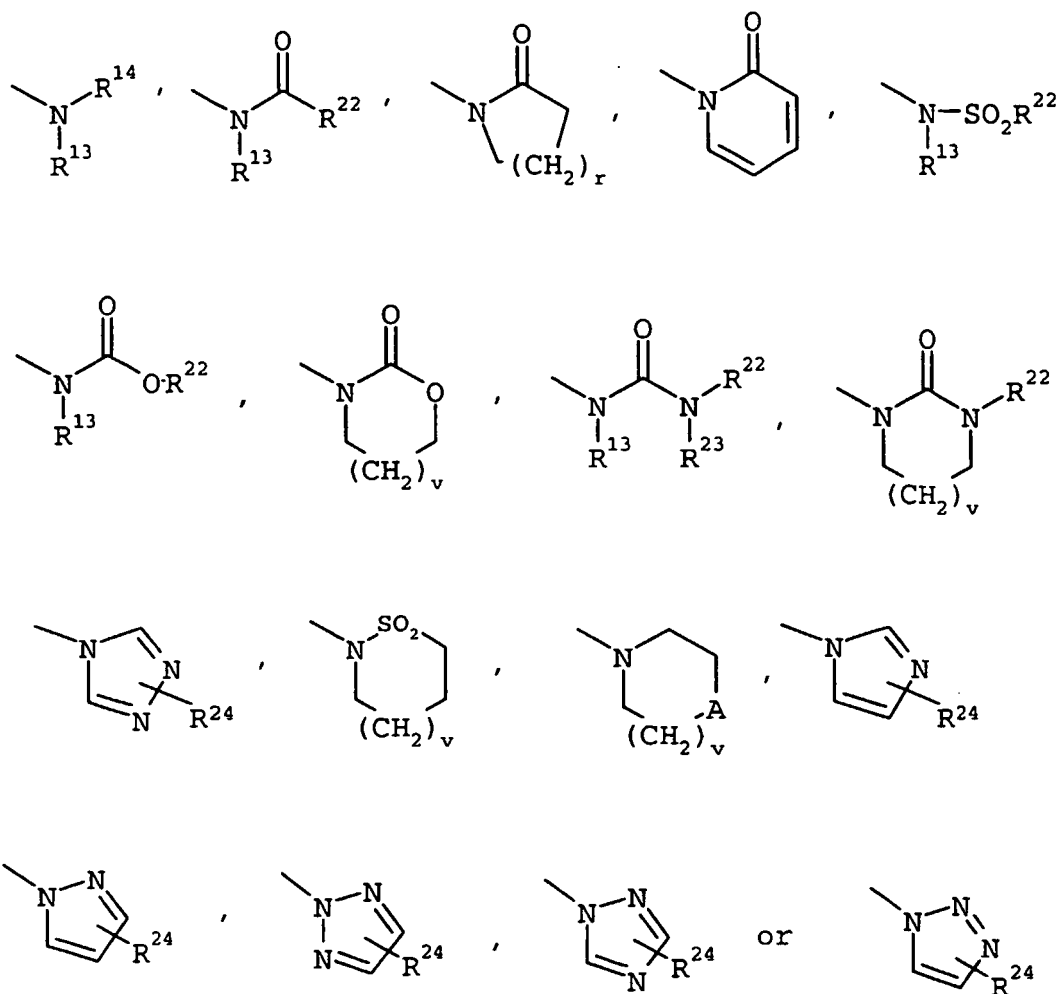
in which

R¹ is any one of

-CN, -CONR¹³R¹⁴, -SO₂NR¹³R¹⁴, -(CH₂)_t-R²¹.



-R²¹ is any one of



where R¹³, R¹⁴, R²² and R²³ are each hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, or R¹³ and R¹⁴ taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a morpholino, pyrrolidino or piperidinyl ring optionally substituted with one or two C₁₋₆ alkyl groups.

[0007] R^{13'} and R²⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, C₁₋₆ acylamino, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, phenyl or phenoxy.

A is O or S

t is 0, 1 or 2,

r is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

v is 0, 1 or 2;

R² is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or halo;

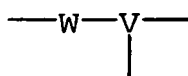
R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are each hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are each hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or -(CH₂)_q-OR²⁰, wherein R²⁰ is C₁₋₆ alkyl;

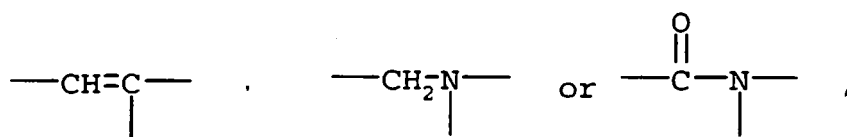
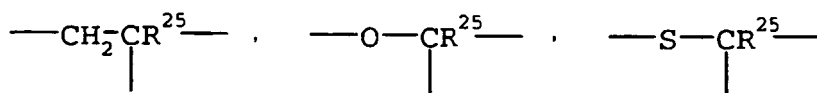
n is 1 or 2;

p is 0, 1 or 2;

q is 1 or 2;

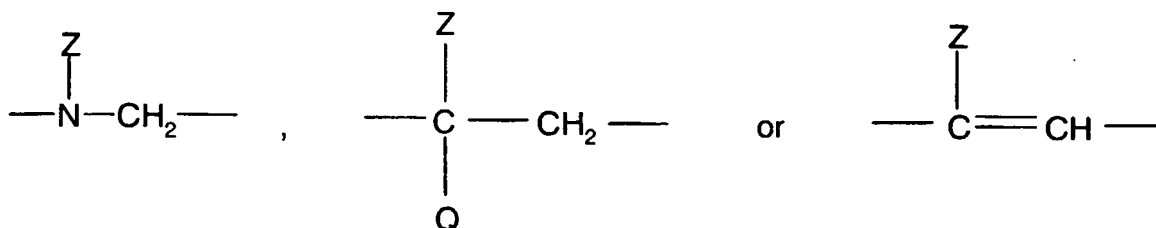


is any one of

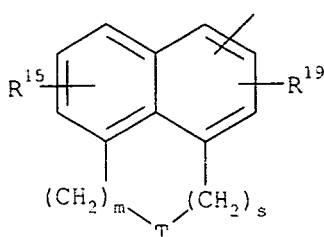


R²⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

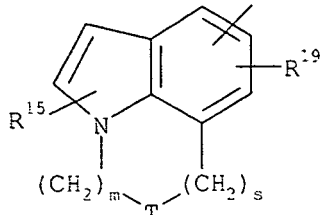
-X-Y- is



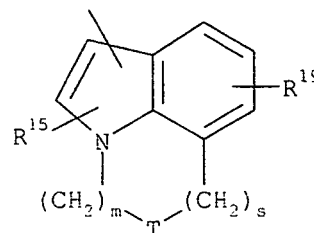
where Z is any one of



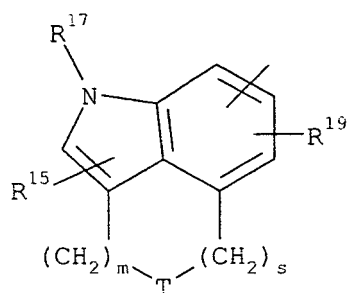
(xxi)



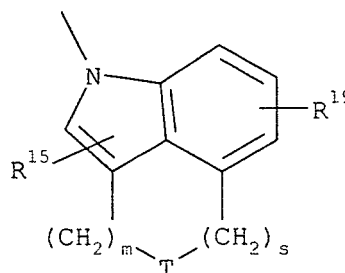
(xxii)



(xxiii)



(xxiv)



(xxv)

in which -T- is -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -C(O)- or -CH=CH-, m and s are each 0 or 1;

R¹⁵ and R¹⁹ are each hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy, carboxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, amino, C₁₋₆ acylamino or C₁₋₆ alkylthio ;

R¹⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and

Q is hydrogen, halo, nitrile, carboxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy ; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; provided that:

a) when -T- is -CH₂-, -O-, -S- or -C(O)-, then (m+s) is 1 or 2.

[0008] The compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are indicated for use as a pharmaceutical. Particularly the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are indicated for use in the treatment of disorders of the central nervous system.

[0009] Accordingly the present invention also includes the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder of the central nervous system in mammals.

[0010] In the above formula (I), a C₁₋₆ alkyl group can be branched or unbranched and, for example, includes methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, pentyl and hexyl, and is preferably methyl or ethyl, and especially methyl. A C₁₋₆ alkoxy group is one such alkyl group linked to a ring through an oxygen atom, and is preferably methoxy or ethoxy, and especially methoxy. A halo group is fluoro, chloro or bromo, and especially fluoro. A (C₁-C₆)alkylthio is an alkyl group linked to a sulphur atom, where the alkyl group is as defined above. A (C₁-C₆)alkylthio group includes for example thiomethyl or thioethyl. A C₁-C₆ acylamino group is an alkyl group linked to an amide group, where the alkyl is as defined above, and is preferably of the formula R^{IV}-NH-CO- where R^{IV} is C₁-C₅ alkyl. A C₁-C₆ acylamino group includes for example acetamide.

Particular embodiments of the present invention include the following groups of compounds of formula (I) wherein:

1. R¹ is -CONR¹³R¹⁴ and Z is independently selected from (xxi), (xxi), (xxiv) or (xxv);
2. Z is (xxi), T is -CH₂- and (m+s) is 1;
3. Z is (xxi), T is -O- and m is 1 and s is 1;
4. Z is (xxi), T is -S- and m is 1 and s is 1;
5. Z is (xxi), T is -CH=CH- and both m and s are 0;
6. Z is (xxi), T is -C(O)- and both m and s are 0;
7. R³ to R⁸ are each C₁₋₆ alkyl;
8. n is 1 or 2, preferably n is 2;
9. n is 1;
10. p is 1;
11. p is 2;
12. each of R¹³ and R¹⁴ is hydrogen; or
13. one of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² is C₁₋₆ alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl, and each of the remainder of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ or R¹² is hydrogen.

[0011] When n is 2 it will be appreciated that the values of R³ and R⁴ in the repeated units can be different.

[0012] In a particular embodiment of the present invention, R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹.

[0013] In a further embodiment of the present invention, R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹ and Z is (xxi), (xxii), (xxiii) or (xxv).

[0014] Any of the groups of compounds of formula (I) above may be combined with any other group or groups to define further particular embodiments of the present invention.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment, R¹ is CONR¹³R¹⁴ and Z is (xxi). In said embodiment:

- when -T- is -O-, preferably m is 1 and s is 1;
- when -T- is -S-, preferably m is 1 and s is 1;
- when -T- is -CH₂-, (m+s) is preferably 1;
- when -T- is -C(O)-, (m+s) is preferably 1; and
- when -T- is -CH=CH-, (m+s) is preferably 0;

[0016] In a preferred group of compounds of formula (I) according to the present invention, R¹ is -CONR¹³R¹⁴. More preferably, R¹ is -CONR¹³R¹⁴ where R¹³ and R¹⁴ are each hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen.

[0017] In another preferred group of compounds of formula (I) according to the present invention, R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹. More preferably, R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹ where t is 0 or 1. In the group -(CH₂)_t-R²¹, -R²¹ may be any of the values defined above and:

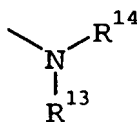
- R¹³ is preferably hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen;
- R¹⁴ is preferably hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen;
- R²⁴ is preferably hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen; or methyl;

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R²² is preferably hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen; or methyl;

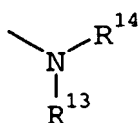
Preferred groups of compounds of formula (I) according to the present invention, where R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹, include the following:

a) -R²¹ is



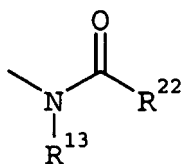
t is 1 and R¹⁴ and R¹³ are each hydrogen;

b) -R²¹ is



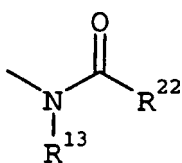
t is O and R¹⁴ and R¹³ are each hydrogen;

c) -R²¹ is



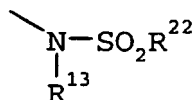
t is 1 and R¹³ and R²² are each hydrogen;

d) -R²¹ is



t is 1, R¹³ is H and R²² is methyl;

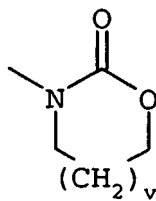
e) -R²¹ is



t is 1, R¹³ is H and R²² is methyl;

f) -R²¹ is

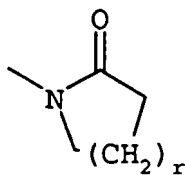
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t is 1 and v is 0;
g) -R²¹ is

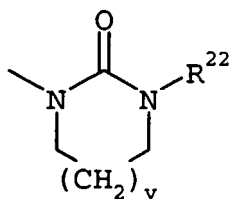
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t is 1 and r is 1;
h) -R²¹ is

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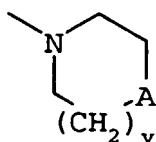


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t is 0, R²² is H and v is 0;
i) -R²¹ is

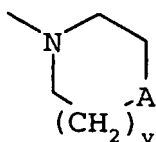
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t is 0, v is 1 and A is S;
j) -R²¹ is

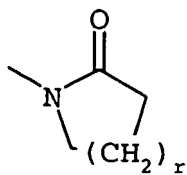
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t is 0, v is 1 and A is O;
k) -R²¹ is

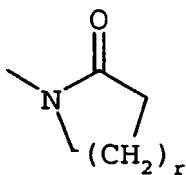
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t is 0 and r is 1;
l) -R²¹ is

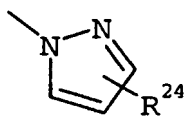
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t is 0 and r is 0;
m) -R²¹ is

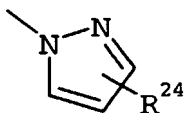
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t is 0 and R²⁴ is H;
n) -R²¹ is

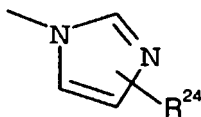
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t is 1 and R²⁴ is H;
o) -R²¹ is

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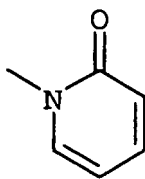


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t is 1 and R²⁴ is H;
p) -R²¹ is

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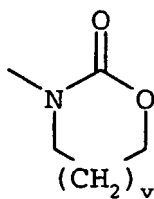
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and t is 0;
q) -R²¹ is

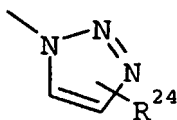
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t is 0 and v is 0;
r) -R²¹ is

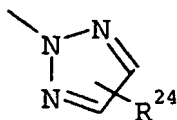
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t is 0 and R²⁴ is H ;
s) -R²¹ is

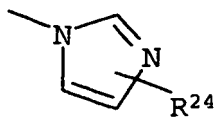
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t is 0 and R²⁴ is H;
t) -R²¹ is

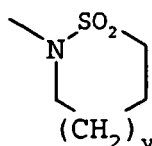
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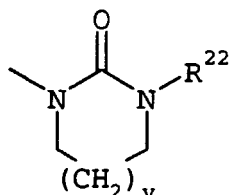
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t is 0 and R²⁴ is H;
u) -R²¹ is

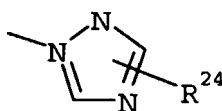
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t is 0 and v is 0;
v) -R²¹ is



t is 0, v is 0 and R²² is methyl;
w) -R²¹ is



t is 0 and R²⁴ is hydrogen.

[0018] In the compounds of the present invention, R² is preferably hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, especially hydrogen.

[0019] Each of R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ is preferably hydrogen.

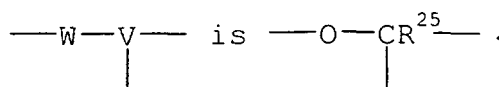
[0020] When one or each of R¹¹ and R¹² is C₁₋₆ alkyl or -(CH₂)_q-OR²⁰, R⁹ and R¹⁰ are both preferably hydrogen.

[0021] When one or each of R⁹ and R¹⁰ is C₁₋₆ alkyl or -(CH₂)_q-OR²⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are both preferably hydrogen.

[0022] In a preferred embodiment, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are each hydrogen. In another preferred embodiment, one of R¹¹ and R¹² is methyl and the other is hydrogen, and R⁹ and R¹⁰ are both hydrogen.

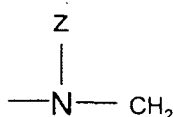
[0023] In the compounds of the present invention, p is preferably 1 or 2.

[0024] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention,

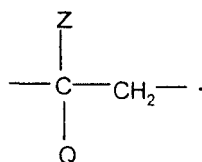


In said embodiment preferably R²⁵ is hydrogen.

[0025] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, -X-Y- is



In another preferred embodiment, -X-Y- is



[0026] In said invention Q is preferably hydrogen and more preferably R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are hydrogen.

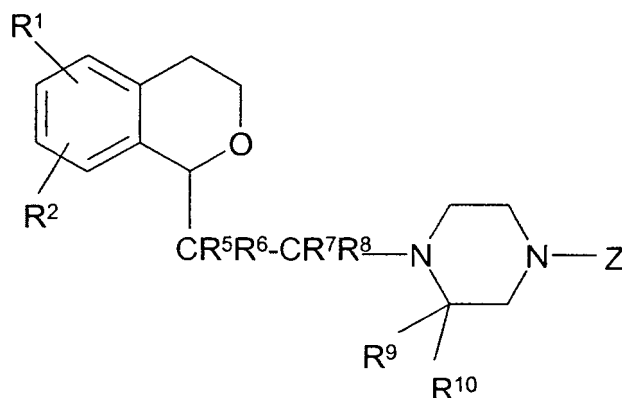
[0027] When Z is (xxi), preferably $m+s$ is 1 or 2.

[0028] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$ and Z is (xxi), wherein -T- is preferably $-CH_2-$ and $(m+s)$ is preferably 1.

[0029] Any of the preferred groups herein may be combined with any other preferred group or groups to define further preferred compounds.

[0030] Preferred compounds of formula (I) of the present invention include compounds of formulae:

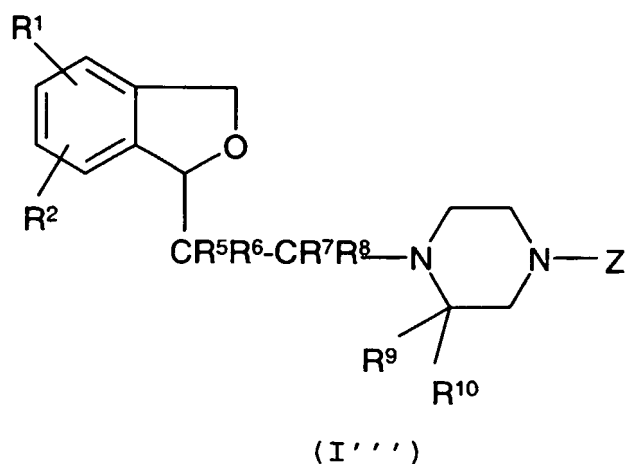
(a)



(I'')

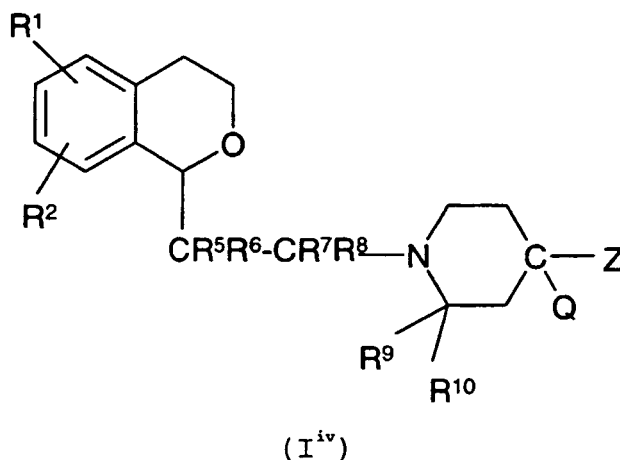
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 to R^{10} and Z have the values defined for formula I above, with the provisos for formula I; Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I'') include groups of compounds wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen; or wherein R^2 is hydrogen; or wherein R^1 is $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$, wherein preferably R^{13} and R^{14} are hydrogen; or wherein Z is (xxi) wherein preferably -T- is $-CH_2-$ and $(m+s)$ is 1; or wherein one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen. Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include compounds of formula (I'') above wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen, R^2 is hydrogen, R^1 is $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$, wherein preferably R^{13} and R^{14} are hydrogen, Z is (xxi), wherein preferably -T- is $-CH_2-$ and $(m+s)$ is 1 and one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen;

(b)



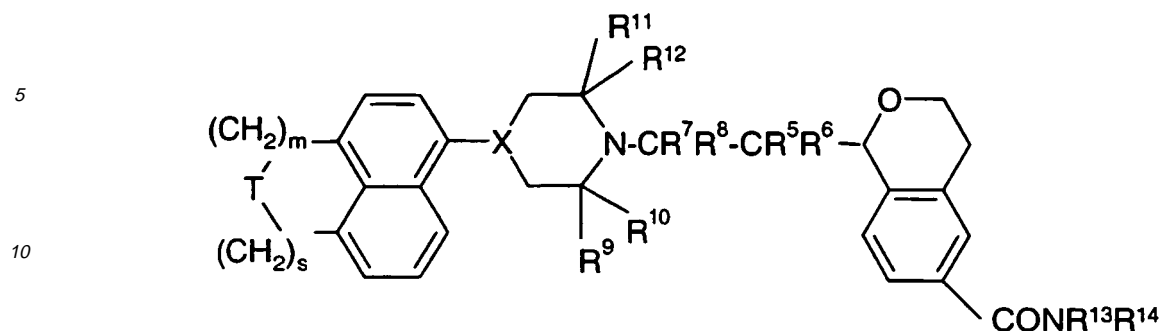
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 to R^{10} and Z have the values defined for formula I above, with the provisos for formula I; Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I''') include groups of compounds wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen; or wherein R^2 is hydrogen; or wherein R^1 is $-\text{CONR}^{13}\text{R}^{14}$, wherein preferably R^{13} and R^{14} are hydrogen; or wherein Z is (xxi) wherein preferably $-T-$ is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and $(m+s)$ is 1; or wherein one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen. Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include compounds of formula (I''') above wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen, R^2 is hydrogen, R^1 is $-\text{CONR}^{13}\text{R}^{14}$, wherein preferably R^{13} and R^{14} are hydrogen, Z is (xxi), wherein preferably $-T-$ is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and $(m+s)$ is 1 and one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen; and

(c)



wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^5 to R^{10} , Q and Z have the values defined for formula I above, with the provisos for formula I; Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I^{iv}) include groups of compounds wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen; or wherein R^2 is hydrogen; or wherein Q is hydrogen; or wherein one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen. Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include compounds of formula (I^{iv}) above wherein R^5 to R^8 are hydrogen, R^2 is hydrogen, Q is hydrogen and one of R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is C_{1-6} alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and each of the remainder R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} is hydrogen.

[0031] Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention of formula (I'):



15 wherein

Each of R¹³ and R¹⁴ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably hydrogen;

Each of R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably hydrogen;

One or both of R¹¹ and R¹² is C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and especially methyl; preferably one of R¹¹ and R¹² is C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl and especially methyl and the other is hydrogen;

20 Each of R⁹ and R¹⁰ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably methyl or hydrogen and especially hydrogen. -X- is -CH- or -N-, especially -N-;

T is -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -C(O)- or -CH=CH-, especially -CH₂- provided that when T is -CH₂-, -O-, -S- or -C(O)-, m+s is 1 or 2, and each of m and s is 0 or 1; and when T is -CH₂-, m+s is especially 1.

25 **[0032]** Particularly preferred embodiment of the invention includes compounds of formula (I) selected from: (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide, (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-ethylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

(1S)-1-{2-[(2S)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-ethylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

30 (1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(5-Acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]pyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

35 (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

(1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide,

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide,

40 (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide,

1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide,

3-[(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one,

45 1-[(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinone,

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl}ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine,

50 3-[(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one,

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1,1-dioxido-2-isothiazolidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine,

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}piperazine,

55 (2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine,

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(2H-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-

yl]ethyl)piperazine,

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl)piperazine,

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl)piperazine,

1-((1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-2(1*H*)-pyridinone, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

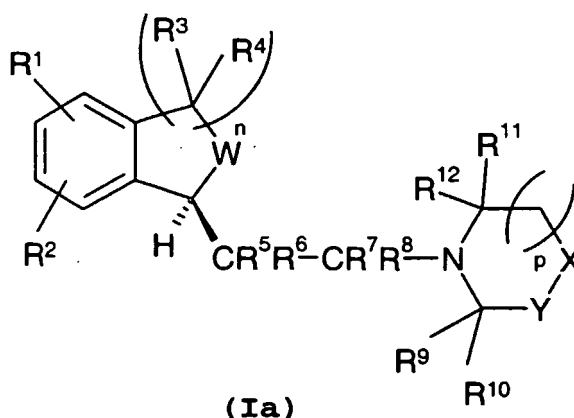
[0033] An especially preferred compound of formula (I) is (1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

[0034] As indicated above, it is, of course, possible to prepare salts of the compounds of the invention and such salts are included in the invention. Acid addition salts are preferably the pharmaceutically acceptable, non-toxic addition salts with suitable acids, such as those with inorganic acids, for example hydrochloric, hydrobromic, nitric, sulphuric or phosphoric acids, or with organic acids, such as organic carboxylic acids, for example glycollic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, salicylic, *o*-acetoxybenzoic, or organic sulphonic, 2-hydroxyethane sulphonic, toluene-*p*-sulphonic, naphthalene-2-sulphonic or bisethane sulphonic acids. The fumarate is a most preferred salt.

[0035] In addition to the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, other salts are included in the invention. They may serve as intermediates in the purification of compounds or in the preparation of compounds or in the preparation of other, for example pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, or are useful for identification, characterisation or purification.

[0036] It will be appreciated that the compounds of the invention can contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms which gives rise to isomers. The compounds are normally prepared as racemic mixtures, but individual isomers can be isolated by conventional techniques if so desired. Such racemic mixtures and individual optical isomers form part of the present invention, the compounds being employed as racemates or in enantiomerically pure form.

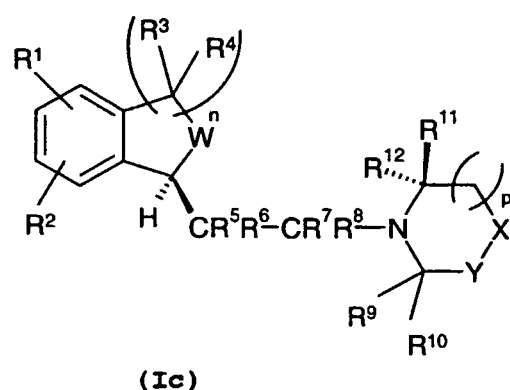
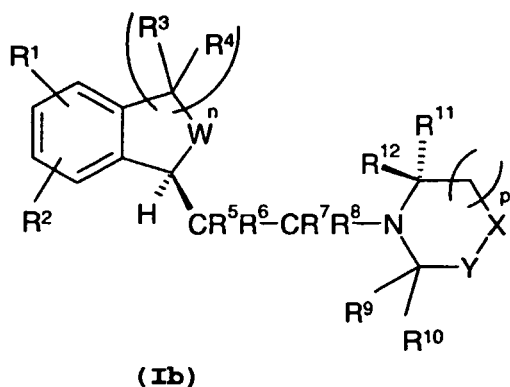
[0037] Preferred compounds of the invention are those of formula:



wherein

-X-Y-, R¹ to R¹², n and p have the values defined for formula I above, and -W- is -CH₂-, -O-, or -S-, with the proviso's as for formula I above.

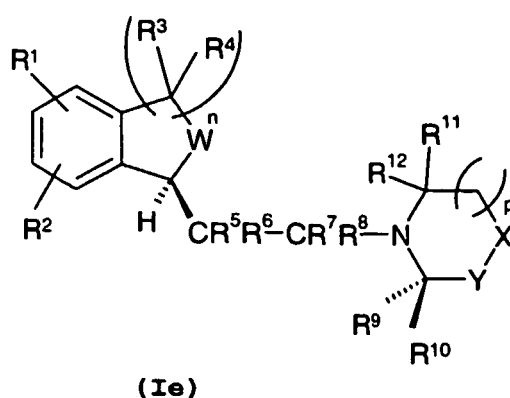
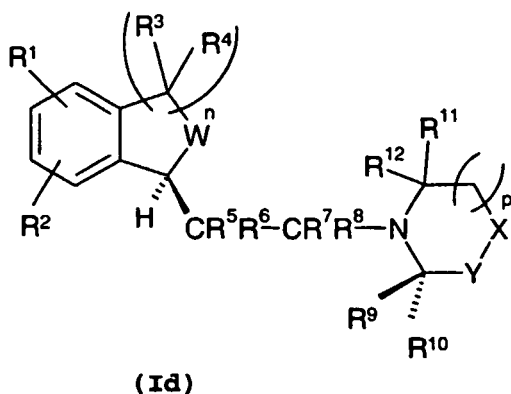
[0038] Compounds of formula Ia can contain more asymmetric carbons. For example when the R¹¹ and R¹² groups are different, this gives rise to further isomers, such as compounds of formula (Ib) and (Ic):



wherein all of the values -X-Y-, R^1 to R^{12} , n and p are as defined in formula (I) above, and -W- is $-CH_2-$, -O- or -S-, with the proviso's therein. Said isomers are also an aspect of the present invention.

[0039] Compounds of formula (Ib) above, wherein the group R^{11} takes priority over R^{12} according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog sequence rules as described in J. March, Fourth Edition, Chapter 4, page 109, and wherein therefore the configuration of the carbon to which R^{11} and R^{12} are attached is *R*, are preferred. Particularly preferred compounds are those of formula (Ib) wherein R^9 , R^{10} and R^{12} are hydrogen and R^{11} is C_{1-6} alkyl.

[0040] In the same way, when the R^9 and R^{10} groups are different in compounds of formula Ia, this also gives rise to isomers, such as compounds of formula (Id) and (Ie) :

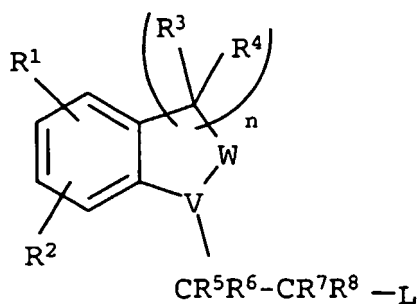


wherein all of the values -X-Y-, R^1 to R^{12} , n and p have the values defined for formula I above, and -W- is $-CH_2-$, -O-, or -S- with the proviso's as for formula I. Said isomers are also an aspect of the invention.

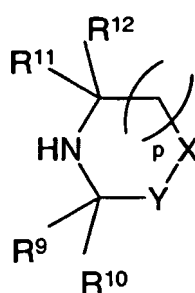
[0041] Compounds of formula (Id) above, wherein the group R^9 takes priority over R^{10} according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog sequence rules as described in J. March, Fourth Edition, Chapter 4, page 109, and wherein therefore the configuration of the carbon to which R^9 and R^{10} are attached is *R*, are preferred. Particularly preferred compounds are those of formula (Id) wherein R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl and R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are hydrogen.

[0042] The preferred stereochemistry detailed above applies also the compounds of the present invention of formulae (I'), (I''), (I''') and (I'v).

[0043] The compounds of the invention can be produced by reacting a compound having the formula:



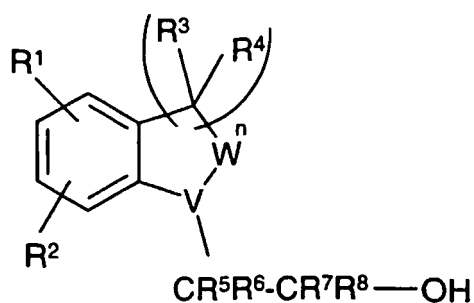
where L is a leaving group, with a compound of the formula:



where the substituents have the values defined for formula (I) above.

[0044] The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a base such as potassium carbonate, in an organic solvent such as a polar aprotic solvent, for example, acetonitrile, at a temperature of from 20°C to 100°C. Examples of suitable leaving groups are mesylate, tosylate, triflate, chloride, bromide and iodide, especially bromide and iodide.

[0045] Intermediate compounds of formula (III) can, for example, be prepared from the corresponding alcohols of the formula:

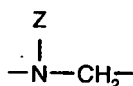


using standard methods known in the literature such as the ones shown in March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, Fourth Edition, for example the methods mentioned on pages 353 and 354.

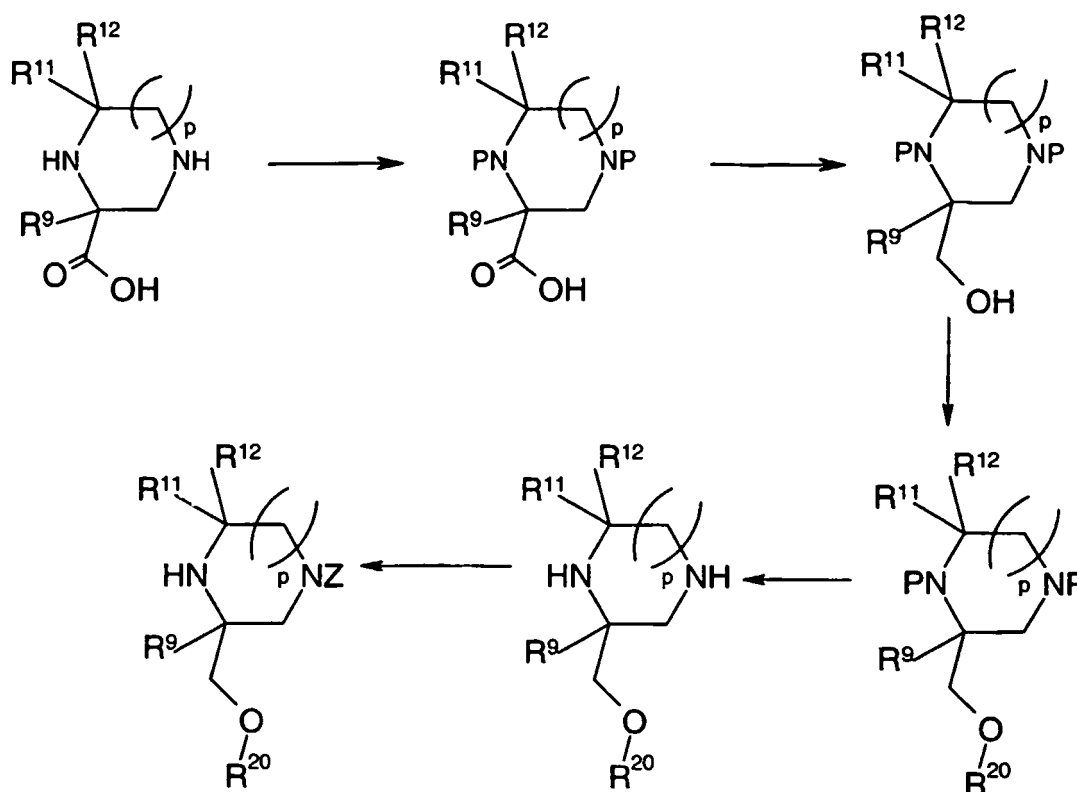
[0046] Compounds of formula (IV) can be prepared by a variety of methods well known in the art. Substituted 3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-1*H*-indoles, fluoro substituted -3-(4-piperidinyl)-1*H*-indoles and (3*R*)-6-fluoro-3-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-

1H-indole may be prepared using methods described in European patent application EP-A 0897921 and WO patent applications WO 99/58525 and WO 00/02341. Substituted and unsubstituted 4-(1-naphthyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridines and 4-(1-naphthyl)piperidines may be prepared using methods described in USA patents 5,472,966, 5,250,544, and 5,292,711. Substituted and unsubstituted 1-(1-naphthyl)piperazines may be prepared using methods described in USA patent 5,166,156. (2R,4S)-2-methyl-4-(2-naphthyl)piperidine was prepared using methods referred to in *Med. Chem. Res.* (1997), 7(4), 207-218. Substituted and unsubstituted 4-(1-benzopyran-3-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridines and 4-(1-benzopyran-3-yl)piperidines may be prepared using methods described in EP-A 0466585 or in Japanese patent JP 2000086603. 6-fluoro-3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-1,2-benzisoxazole may be prepared by methods based on USA patent US 3,678,062. Substituted and unsubstituted 6-fluoro-1-3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-1H-indazoles may be prepared by methods described in EP-A 0135781. 4-(Thieno[3,2-b]pyrrol-6-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine may be prepared by methods found in *Heterocycl. Commun.* (1999), 5(4) 305-310. Substituted and unsubstituted 4-(1-benzothiényl-7-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridines and 4-(4-fluoro-1-benzopyran-7-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridine may be prepared using methods described in WO 00/00198. 6-Substituted 2-[3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonates may be made by procedures described in WO 95/18118. 5-Methoxy-3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-1H-indole may be obtained from Tocris Cookson. 3-[2-(4-piperidinyl)ethyl]-1H-indoles may be prepared using methods described in *J. Med. Chem.* 1993, 36(15), 2242 and *J. Med. Chem.* 36(9) 1194.

[0047] Compounds of formula (IV) wherein R¹⁰ is -CH₂-OR²⁰ and X-Y- is



can be prepared as described in the synthetic scheme below:



[0048] In the above scheme, the nitrogen atoms are protected with a suitable protecting group such as N-tert-butoxycarbonyl (BOC) or any other suitable group using methods described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, followed by reduction of the acid moiety to the alcohol, alkylation of said alcohol and deprotection of the nitrogen atoms.

[0049] The unprotected piperidine is then reacted with a compound of formula Z-Lⁱⁱⁱ in the presence of a palladium

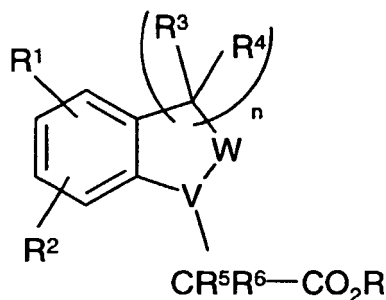
catalyst such as palladium acetate, BINAP ((*R*)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl) and a base such as Caesium carbonate.

[0050] The nitrogen groups can for example be protected with a BOC group using di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate in the presence of a base such as sodium hydroxide in an organic solvent such as ethanol.

[0051] The reduction is preferably carried out in the presence of a reducing agent such as borane dimethyl sulfide in a organic solvent such as THF at a temperature ranging from 0°C to room temperature.

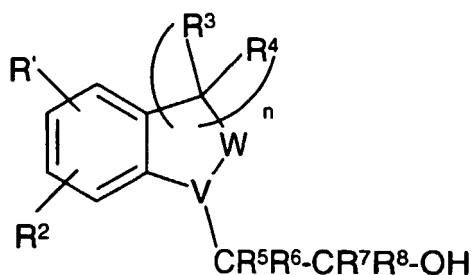
[0052] The alkylation reaction is preferably carried out in an organic solvent such as DMF, in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride and an alkylating agent such as iodomethane (for compounds where R²⁰ is methyl).

[0053] Compounds of formula (V) wherein R⁷ and R⁸ are hydrogen can, for example, be prepared from the appropriate esters of the formula:



where R is C₁₋₆ alkyl. Such esters can be reduced in the presence of a reducing agent such as lithium borohydride or lithium aluminium hydride in a suitable organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran (THF).

[0054] Compounds of formula (V) wherein R¹ is -CONR¹³R¹⁴ can be prepared from the appropriate halo-substituted alcohols of the formula:



where R' is a halo group, such as chloro, bromo or iodo. Such alcohols are prepared using the same conditions as shown above. Then the alcohol is protected using a suitable protecting group as shown in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons. Preferred protecting groups are silyloxy protecting groups such as for example tertbutyldimethylsilyl group.

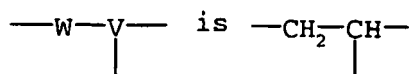
[0055] The halogen is then converted to the corresponding carboxamido group (-CONR¹³R¹⁴), via formation of the corresponding carboxy group and then condensation with the appropriate amine of formula HNR¹³R¹⁴. The carboxy group is formed by reaction of the intermediate organolithium reagent with carbon dioxide in a suitable organic solvent such as THF. The subsequent condensation reaction with the appropriate amine of formula HNR¹³R¹⁴ is preferably carried out in the presence of a coupling reagent such as carbonyldiimidazole (CDI) in a suitable solvent such as dioxan.

[0056] Similarly the halogen can be converted in one step to the corresponding carboxamido group by reaction of the organolithium reagent described above with trimethylsilyl isocyanate.

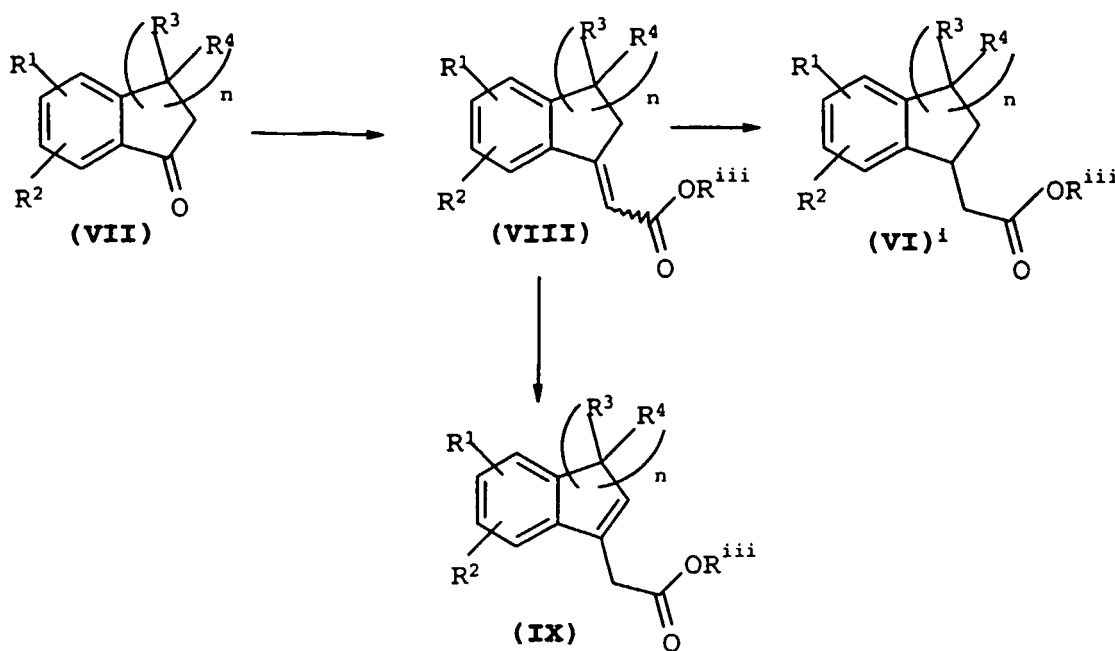
[0057] Alternatively the halogen can be converted to the corresponding carboxamido group by initial reaction with an

inorganic cyanide, such as zinc cyanide, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and a phosphine ligand, such as tri-*tert*-butylphosphine. The reaction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as dioxan, usually at reflux. The resultant nitrile is then hydrolysed to the carboxamide under basic conditions, such as hydrogen peroxide with potassium carbonate. The reaction is carried out in a suitable solvent such as DMSO in methanol. In this conversion there is no necessity to protect the alcohol function.

[0058] Then the alcohols are deprotected using standard methods known in the literature, such as Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons. Compounds of the formula (VI) wherein



and R⁵ and R⁶ are hydrogen can be prepared from the appropriate ketones of formula (VII) as shown in Scheme 1 below.

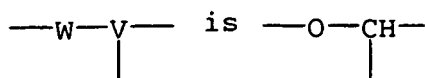


Scheme 1

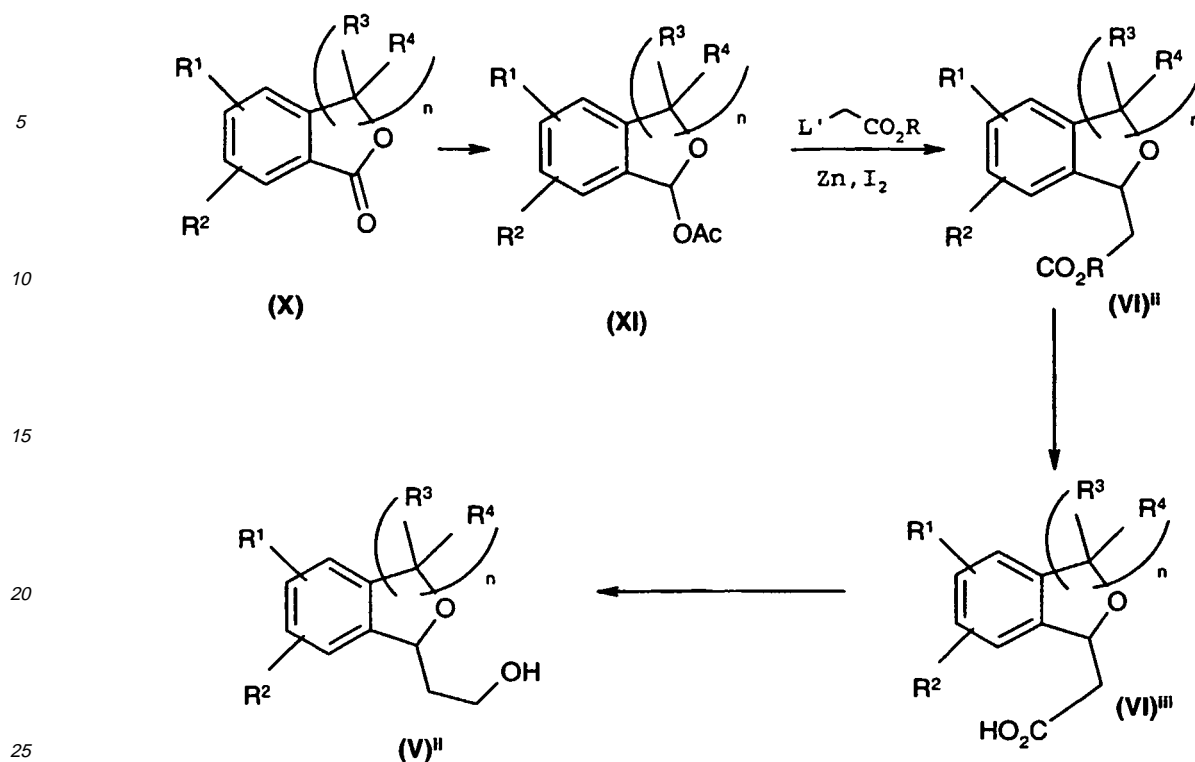
[0059] Such ketones react with activated ylides such as for example a phosphonate of the formula (RⁱⁱO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Rⁱⁱⁱ, wherein Rⁱⁱ and Rⁱⁱⁱ are each C₁₋₆ alkyl, in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride in a suitable solvent such as for example THF to form the corresponding unsaturated ester (VIII). The alkene is reduced for example via hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst such as Pd on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as ethanol or methanol.

[0060] Unsaturated esters of formula (IX) can be prepared via isomerisation of the corresponding unsaturated ester of formula (VIII) as shown in scheme 1 above. This reaction is carried out in the presence of a suitable base such as sodium methanide in a suitable solvent such as THF.

Compounds of the formula (VI) wherein



can be prepared as shown in scheme 2 from the appropriate lactones of formula (X).

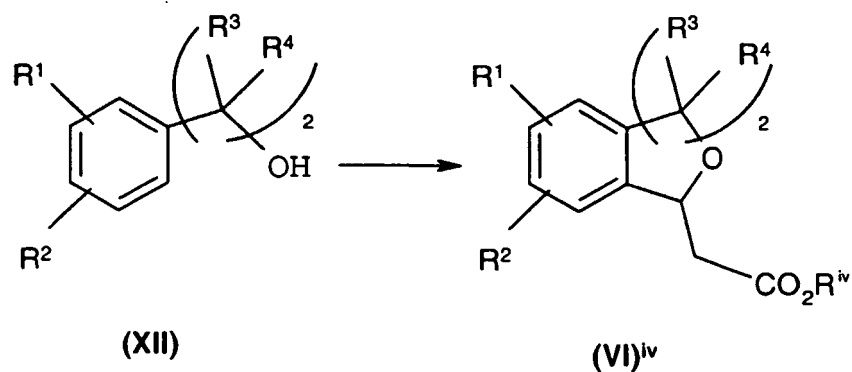


Scheme 2

[0061] Such lactones are converted to the corresponding hemiacetals via reduction of the lactone using a reducing agent such as diisobutylaluminium hydride (DIBAL) in the presence of a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, followed by the protection of the intermediate hemiacetal with a suitable protecting group such as acetate. The protected hemiacetal is reacted with an appropriate organozincate derived from the corresponding haloacetal of formula Lⁱ-CH₂-CO₂R wherein Lⁱ is a halogen group such as bromo or iodo and R has the value defined above, in the presence of a Lewis acid such as trimethylsilyltriflate to form esters of the formula (VI)ⁱⁱ.

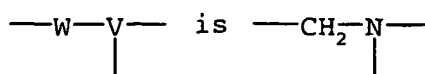
[0062] Alternatively the hemiacetal is reacted directly with an activated ylid such as for example a phosphonate of the formula (RⁱⁱO)₂P(O)CH₂CO₂Rⁱⁱⁱ, wherein Rⁱⁱ and Rⁱⁱⁱ are each C₁₋₆ alkyl, in the presence of a base such as caesium carbonate in a suitable solvent such as for example THF, to form the corresponding ester (VI)ⁱⁱ. Such esters can be converted to the corresponding alcohols using the method mentioned above. Alternatively they can be hydrolysed in acidic conditions to the acid, followed by formation of the mixed anhydride and final reduction of such a mixed anhydride to the corresponding alcohol of formula (V)ⁱⁱ.

[0063] Alternatively compounds above wherein n is 2 can be synthesised via standard acid catalysed cyclisation of the corresponding phenyl alcohol of formula (XII) with an appropriate aldehyde of the formula CHO-CH₂-COOR^{iv} or its corresponding acetal of the formula (R^vO)₂CH-CH₂-COOR^{iv}, wherein R^{iv} and R^v are each independently a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, in the presence of a Lewis acid such as titanium tetrachloride in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, see Scheme 3 below.

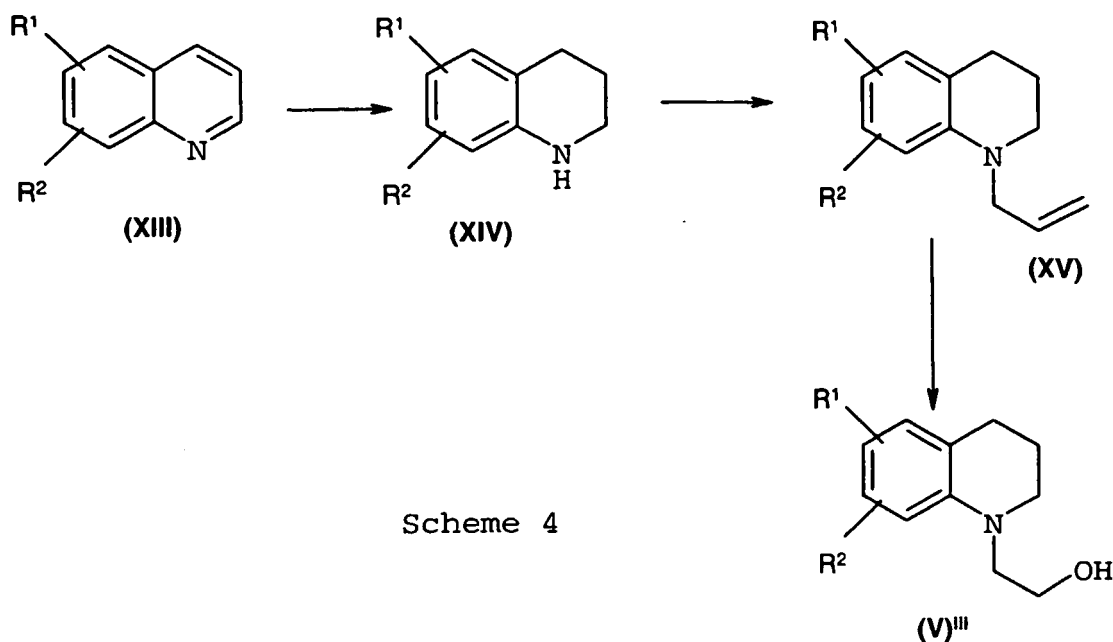


Scheme 3

Compounds of the formula (V) wherein



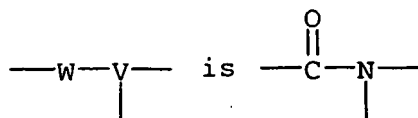
can be prepared as shown in scheme 4 from the appropriate quinolines of formula (XIII).



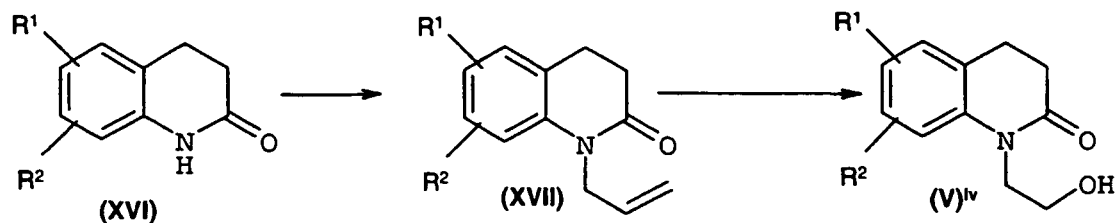
Scheme 4

[0064] Such quinolines are converted to the corresponding 1,2,3,4 tetrahydroquinolines by reduction, for example by hydrogenation in the presence of ammonium formate and a suitable catalyst such as Palladium on charcoal in a suitable solvent such as methanol. The tetrahydroquinoline is then alkylated with allyl halide for example allyl bromide in the presence of a suitable base such as sodium hydride in a suitable solvent such as dimethylformamide (DMF). The double bond of the allyl group is then cleaved for example via ozonolysis. The intermediate ozonide formed is reduced with a suitable reducing agent such as sodium borohydride to give the corresponding alcohol. Alternatively such a double bond can be cleaved for example with osmium tetroxide and sodium periodate in the presence of a suitable reducing agent such as sodium borohydride.

Compounds of the formula (V) wherein



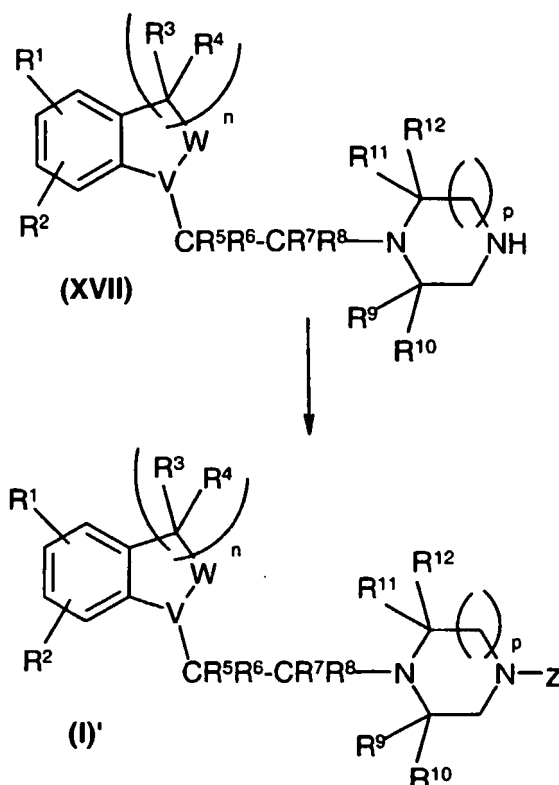
can be prepared as shown in scheme 5 from the appropriate 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline of formula (XVI).



Scheme 5

[0065] Such 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines can be alkylated with an allyl halide for example allyl bromide in the presence of a suitable base such as sodium hydride in a suitable solvent such as dimethylformamide (DMF). The allyl group can be converted to the corresponding alcohol using the method shown above.

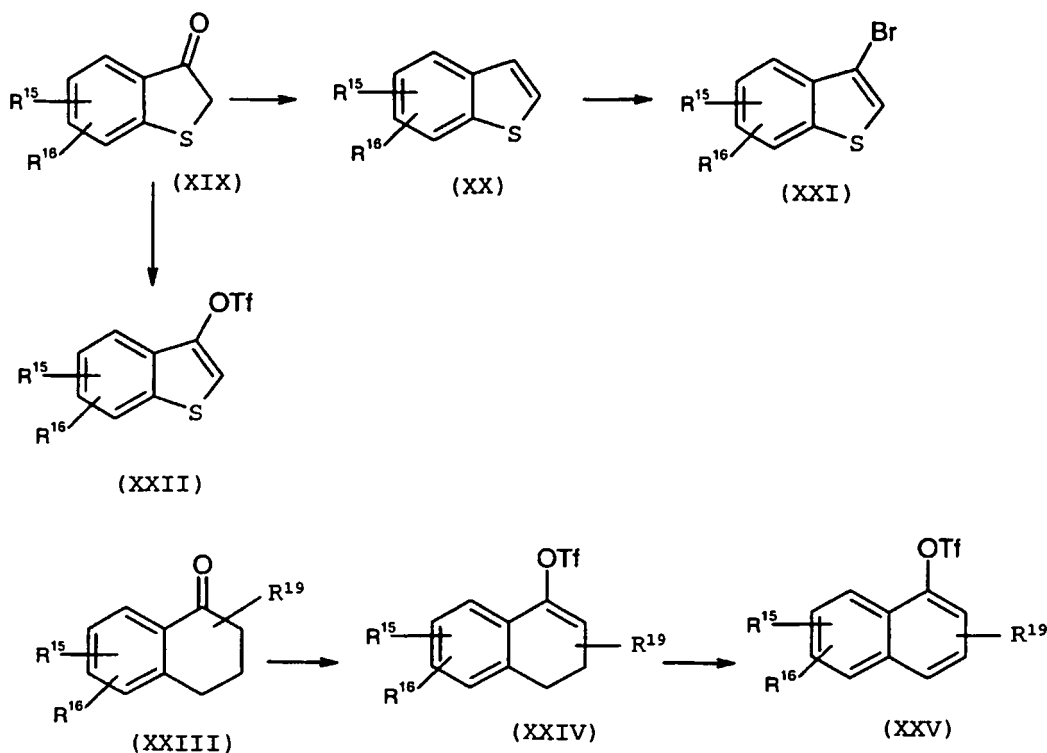
[0066] Compounds of the invention can also be synthesised via reaction of the corresponding amine of the formula (XIX) with a compound of the formula Z-Lⁱⁱⁱ wherein Lⁱⁱⁱ is a leaving group such as triflate or a halide such as bromide or iodide.



Scheme 6

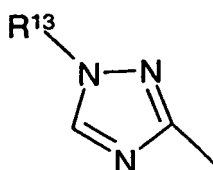
[0067] Such reactions are usually carried out in the presence of a palladium catalyst such as palladium acetate and a base such as potassium tertbutoxide.

[0068] Some intermediates of the general formula Z-Lⁱⁱⁱ wherein Lⁱⁱⁱ is a halogen group such as bromo are commercially available. Alternatively, they can be synthesised from known literature routes, such as by brominating the corresponding aromatic group with NBS. Intermediates wherein Lⁱⁱⁱ is a triflate can be prepared using methods known in the art such as from the corresponding ketones in the presence of triflic anhydride. Such intermediates are illustrated in scheme 7 for compound wherein Z is (i) and (xii), but it will be appreciated that such method can be used for any values of Z. It will also be appreciated that for compounds wherein Z is (xxi) to (xxv) the linker -T- might have to be protected during any of these processes, especially for compounds wherein -T- is -C(O)- or -CH=CH-.



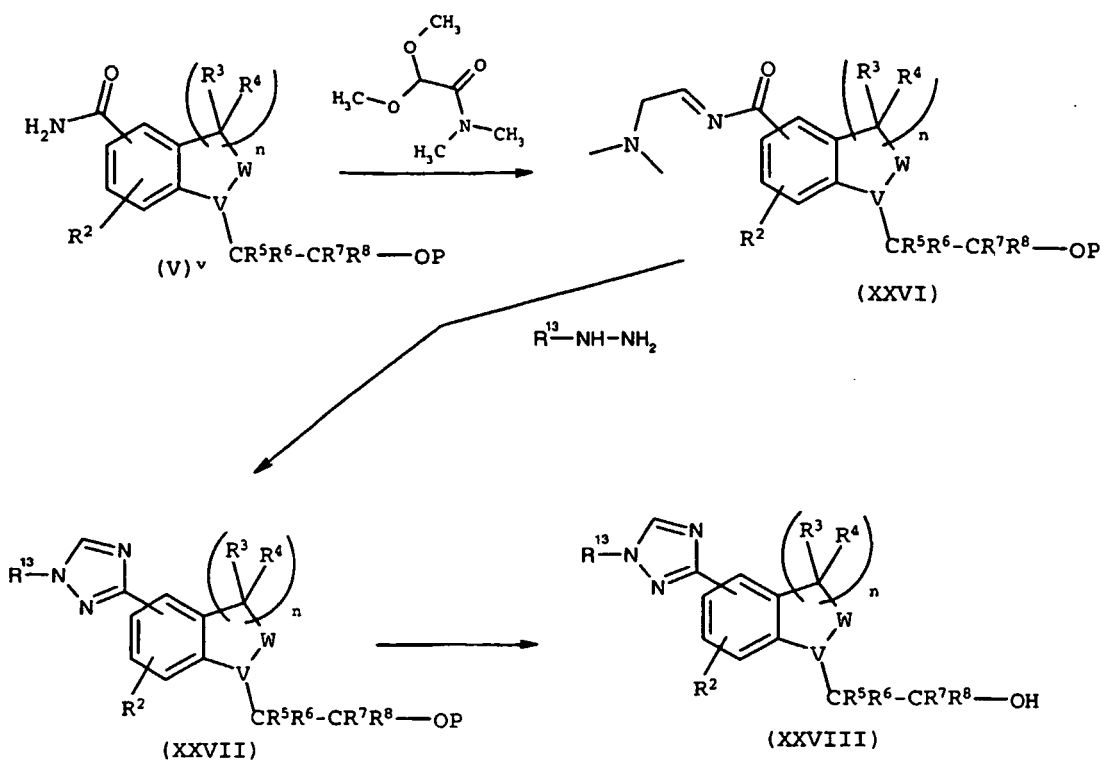
Scheme 7

Compounds of formula (I) wherein R¹ is



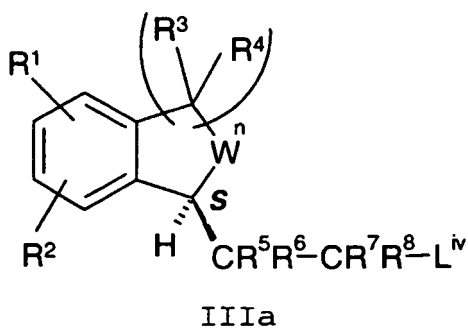
can be synthesised from the corresponding amide intermediates of formula (V)^v wherein the alcohol moiety is protected with an appropriate alcohol protecting group P, such as those shown in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons.

[0069] Such intermediates are cyclised via reaction with dimethylformamide dimethylacetal in a suitable solvent such as toluene, followed by reaction with the corresponding hydrazine of the formula R¹³-NH-NH₂ in a suitable solvent such as for example methanol. Then the alcohols are deprotected using methods known in the art such as those shown in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons.



Scheme 8

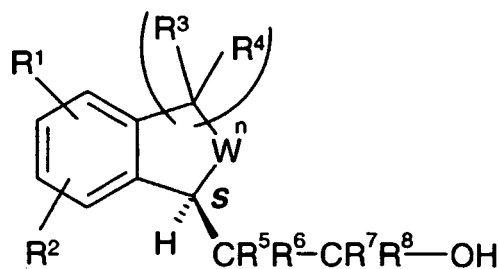
[0070] As described above the compounds of the invention can have an asymmetric centre, said compounds, for example compounds of formula Ia, can be prepared in a similar way as those compounds of general formula I, by reacting a compound of formula:



where n and R^1 to R^8 have the values defined for formula I above, $-W-$ is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, or $-S-$, and L^{iv} is a leaving group, with a compound of formula (IV).

[0071] The reaction is preferably carried out using the same conditions as described above, such as in the presence of a base such as potassium carbonate, in an organic solvent such as a polar aprotic solvent, for example, acetonitrile, at a temperature of from 20°C to 100°C . Examples of suitable leaving groups are mesylate, tosylate, triflate, chloride, bromide and iodide.

[0072] Intermediate compounds of formula (IIIa) can, for example, be prepared from the corresponding alcohols of the formula:

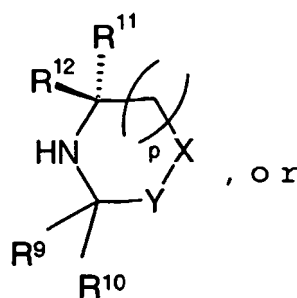


(Va)

where the substituents have the values defined for formula (IIIa) above, using standard methods known in the literature such as the ones shown in March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Fourth Edition, for example the methods mentioned on pages 353 and 354.

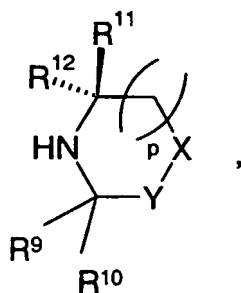
[0073] Said alcohols of formula (Va) can be prepared via methods known in the literature such as for example the procedure described in TenBrink *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1996, **39**, 2435-2437.

[0074] In the same way compounds of the invention having two asymmetric carbon atoms such as compounds of formula (Ib), can be prepared by reacting the corresponding chiral intermediates such as a compound of formula (IIIa) with a compound of the formula:



(IVa)

[0075] For compounds of formula (Ic), by reacting a compound of formula (IIIa) with a compound of the formula:



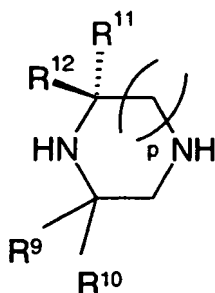
(IVb)

where the substituents have the values defined for formulae (Ib) and (Ic) above.

[0076] The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a base such as potassium carbonate, in an organic solvent such as a polar aprotic solvent, for example, acetonitrile, at a temperature of from 20°C to 100°C. Examples of suitable leaving groups are mesylate, tosylate, triflate, chloride, bromide and iodide.

[0077] It will be appreciated that compounds of formulae (Ib) and (Ic) can also be produced by the preparation of compounds of formula (Ia) as the racemic mixture, followed by the separation of the corresponding isomers.

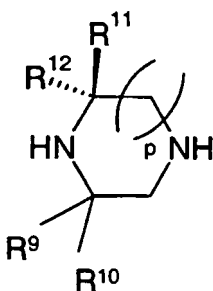
[0078] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein -X-Y- is -N(Z)-CH₂- can be synthesised via reaction of the unprotected piperazine of the formula



with a compound of formula Z- Lⁱⁱⁱ.

[0079] Such reactions are usually carried out in the presence of a palladium catalyst such as palladium acetate, BINAP ((R)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl) and a base such as Caesium carbonate.

[0080] In the same way intermediates of formula (IVb) wherein -X-Y- is -N(Z)-CH₂- can be synthesised via reaction of the unprotected piperazine of the formula

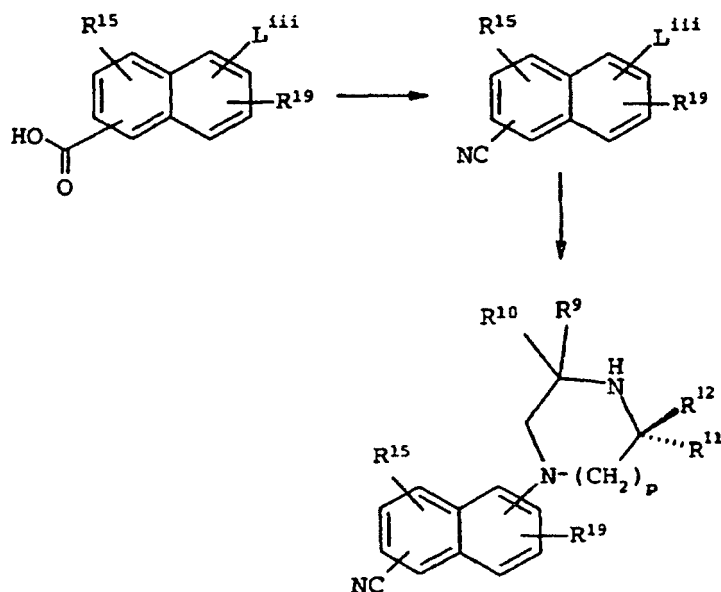


with a compound of formula Z-Lⁱⁱⁱ, using the same reaction conditions as described above.

[0081] Methods for the preparation of intermediates of formula (IVa) are further illustrated below. Said methods refer to compounds wherein -X-Y- is -N(Z)-CH₂- for methods (a) to (l) or -C(Q)(Z)-CH₂- for method (m), and wherein Z has different values and several substitution patterns. Additionally methods (n) to (s) illustrate methods for the preparation of intermediates of formula (IIIa) with different values of R¹. Any of variety of intermediates of formula (IVa) can be used for the preparation of the starting materials and can equally be used to obtain the corresponding intermediates of formula (IVb). They all use the common step of reaction of the unprotected piperazine with a compound of formula Z- Lⁱⁱⁱ using the conditions described above, unless stated otherwise.

reference method a)

[0082] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R¹⁶ is CN can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:

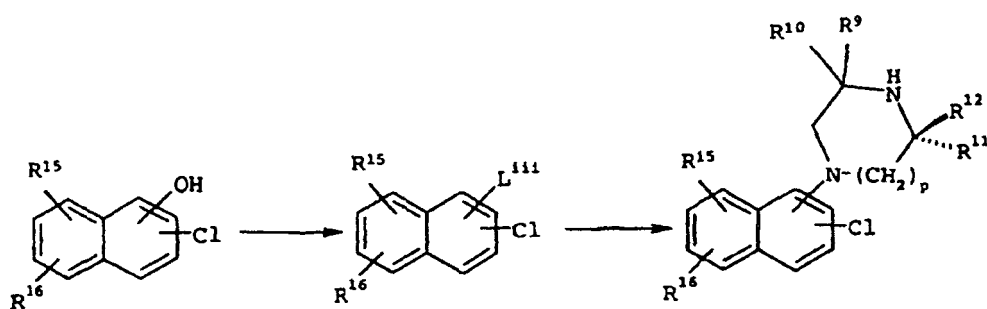


via conversion of the naphthoic acid into the corresponding naphthonitrile, followed by reaction with the unprotected piperazine as described above. The last reaction is preferably carried out in a solvent such as toluene and in the presence of a Palladium catalyst such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), (*R*)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BINAP), and a base such as sodium *tert*-butoxide.

[0083] The acid moiety is converted to the nitrile using general methods known in the art, for example the reaction can be carried out in the presence of an activating reagent such as methanesulfonyl chloride and reacting the reactive intermediate with ammonia in an organic solvent such as pyridine. Further addition of methanesulfonyl chloride dehydrates the intermediate carboxamide to the nitrile.

reference method b)

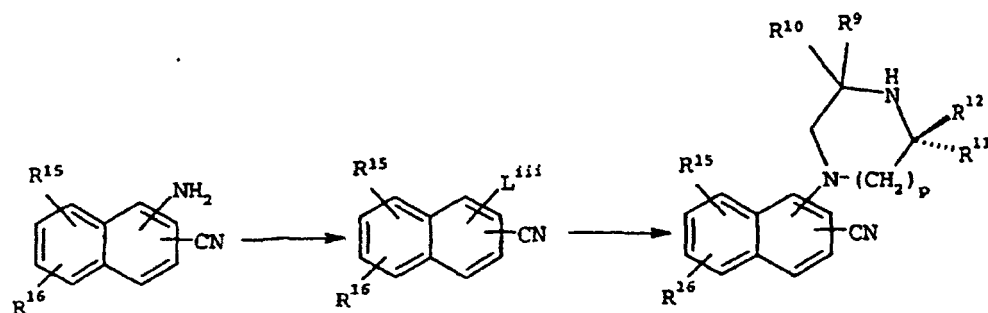
[0084] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R^{19} is Cl can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



via conversion of the alcohol into a suitable leaving group L^{iii} , followed by reaction with the unprotected piperazine, as described above. When the L^{iii} group is a triflate, reaction of the alcohol can, for example, be carried out in an organic solvent such as THF, in the presence of a base such as sodium *tert*-butoxide and a triflating agent such as, for example, N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide.

ref. method c)

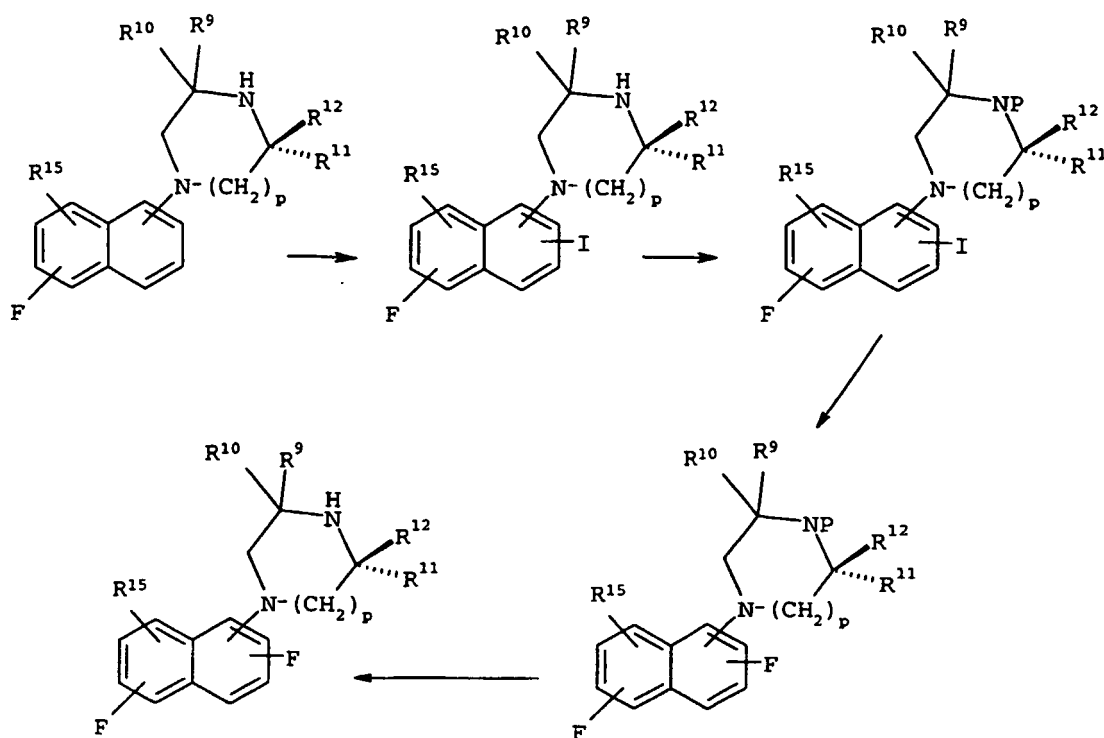
[0085] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R^{19} is CN can also be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



via conversion of the amino group of the corresponding aminonaphthonitrile into a suitable leaving group L^{iii} , followed by reaction with the unprotected piperazine, as described above. When the L^{iii} group is a halide, the reaction can, for example, be carried out in the presence of copper(I)halide and nitrous acid, formed from a mixture of aqueous sodium nitrite and an acid such as hydrochloric acid.

ref. method d)

[0086] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is $(xii)_a$ and R^{16} and R^{19} are both F can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



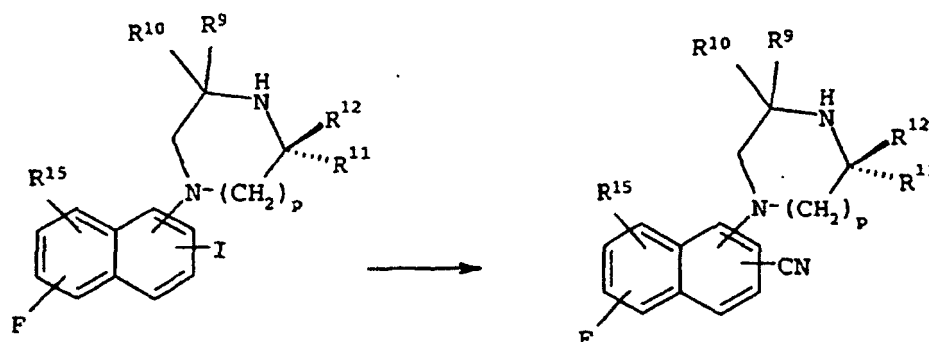
[0087] An iodo group is introduced into the naphthalene ring, followed by protection of the nitrogen atom with a suitable protecting group P, conversion of the iodo group to a fluoro group and final deprotection.

[0088] The introduction of the iodo group is preferably carried out using general iodination conditions, such as in the presence of a mixture of bis(pyridine)iodonium(I) tetrafluoroborate and tetrafluoroboric acid, in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane.

[0089] The nitrogen atom can be protected using general conditions as described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons. A suitable protecting group is for example CBZ. Said protecting groups can be cleaved following the procedures also described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons.

[0090] The iodo group is converted to a fluoro group in the presence of N-fluorobenzenesulfonimide and a base such as tert-butilithium, in an organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran.

[0091] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R¹⁶ is F and R¹⁹ is CN can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:

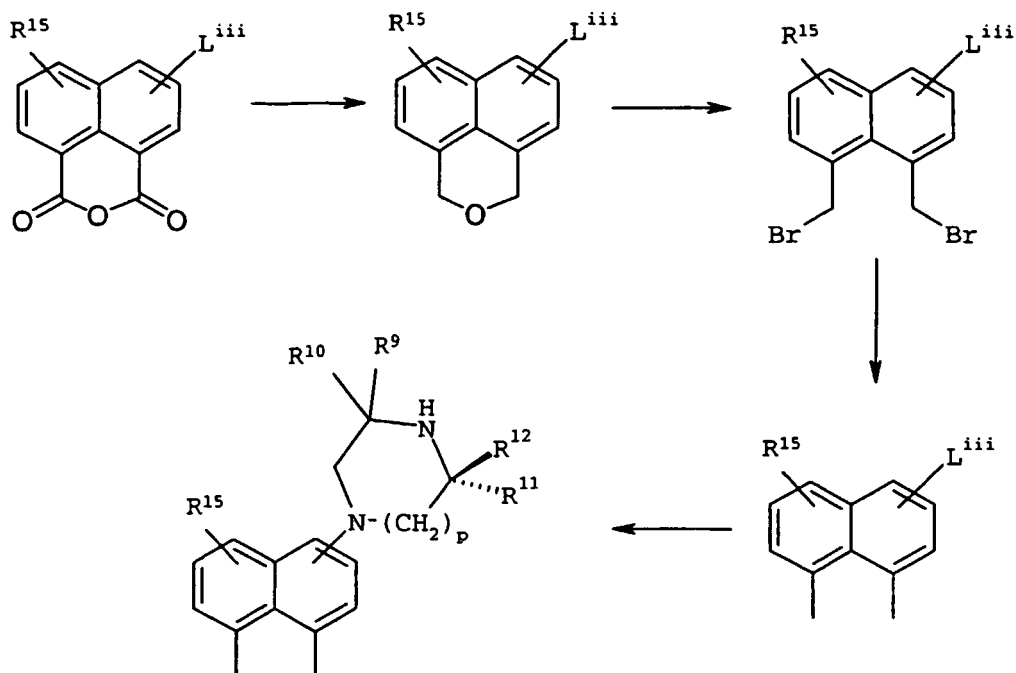


via conversion of the iodo group into the corresponding nitrile group.

[0092] The reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a cyanide such as potassium cyanide, a catalyst such as copper (I) iodide and a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0), in an organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture is preferably heated, for example, at a temperature around 100°C.

ref. method e)

[0093] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R¹⁶ and R¹⁹ are both methyl can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



wherein the 1*H*, 3*H*-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-1,3-dione is reduced to the corresponding 1*H*,3*H*-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran. Then the pyran ring of the 1*H*,3*H*-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran is then opened to give the corresponding bis(bromomethyl)naphthalene derivative, which is subsequently converted to the dimethyl compound. Reaction with the corresponding unprotected piperazine is performed as described above.

[0094] The reduction is preferably carried out in the presence of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, in an

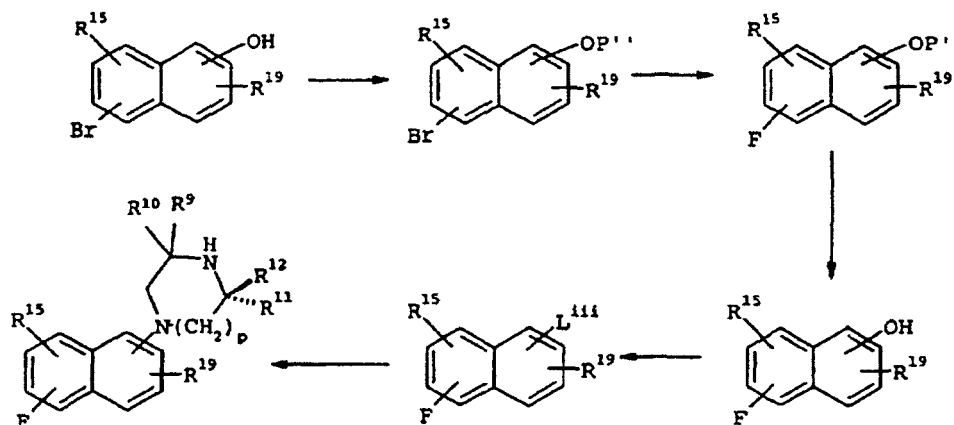
organic solvent such as ethanol, followed by reaction with an acid such as trifluoroacetic acid, in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane and in the presence of a reducing agent such as triethylsilane.

[0095] The pyran ring is preferably opened in the presence of a reagent such as boron tribromide, in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane at reflux.

[0096] The dimethyl compound is preferably prepared in the presence of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, in the presence of an activating agent such as silver nitrate, in an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide.

ref. method f)

[0097] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R¹⁶ is F can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



wherein the naphthol compound is protected with a suitable alcohol protecting group Pⁱ, as described in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, followed by conversion of the bromo group into a fluoro group. The alcohol is deprotected and converted into a suitable leaving group Lⁱⁱⁱ, then reacted with the corresponding unprotected piperazine, as described above.

[0098] The alcohol can be protected using general conditions, as described in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, a suitable protecting group is, for example, *tert*-butyldimethylsilane. Said protecting groups can be cleaved following the procedures also described in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons.

[0099] The bromo group is converted to a fluoro group in the presence of N-fluorobenzenesulfonimide and a base such as *tert*-butyllithium, in an organic solvent such as tetrahydrofuran.

[0100] The conversion of the alcohol into a suitable leaving group such as a triflate can be carried out in an organic solvent such as THF in the presence of a base such as sodium *tert*-butoxide and a triflating agent such as, for example, N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide.

ref. method g)

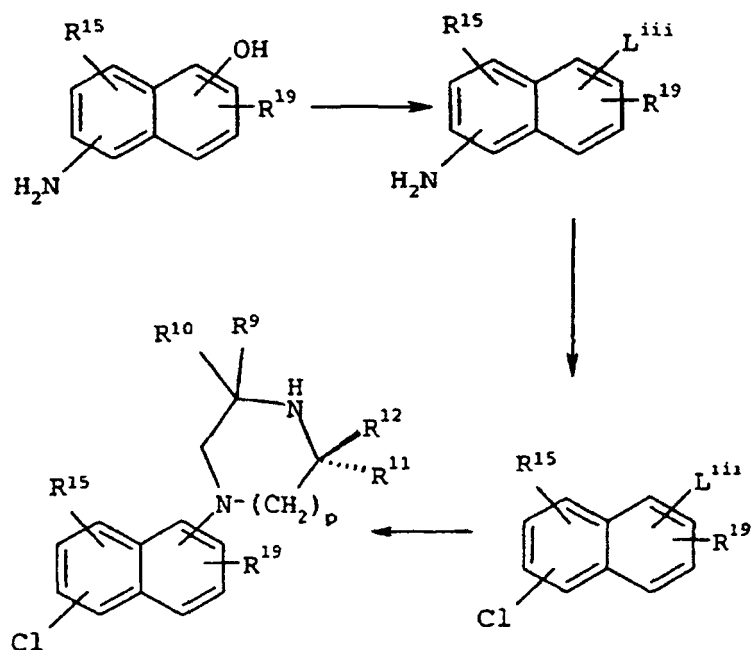
[0101] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xii)_a and R¹⁶ is Cl can also be prepared as shown in the scheme below:

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via conversion of the alcohol into a suitable leaving group L^{iii} , the amino group into a chloro group, followed by reaction with the unprotected piperazine, as described above. When the L^{iii} group is a triflate, the first reaction can, for example, be carried out in an organic solvent such as THF, in the presence of a base such as sodium tert-butoxide and a triflating agent such as, for example, N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide.

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[0102] The amino group is preferably reacted with copper(I)chloride and nitrous acid, prepared from a mixture of aqueous sodium nitrite and an acid such as hydrochloric acid.

ref. method h)

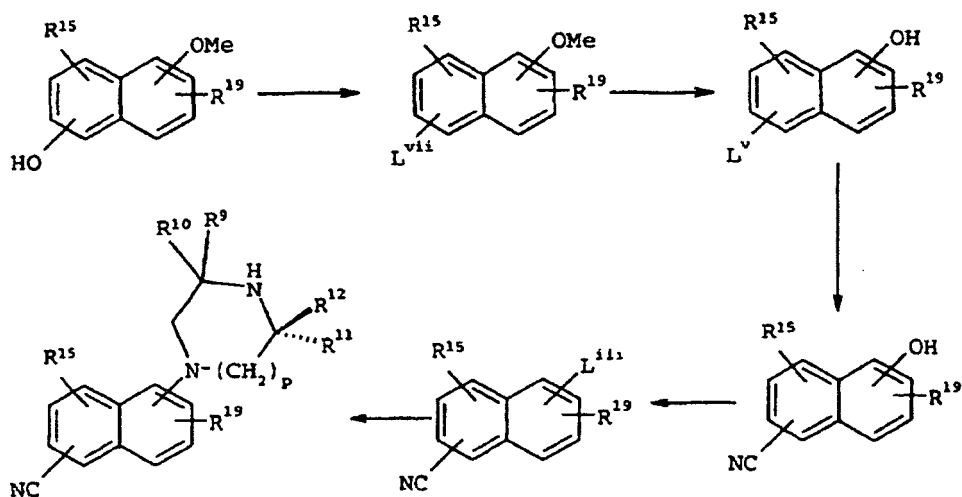
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[0103] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is $(xii)_a$ and R^{16} is CN can also be prepared as shown in the scheme below:

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via conversion of the alcohol into a suitable leaving group L^v , deprotection of the ether to give an alcohol, displacement of L^v with a nitrile group, conversion of the alcohol into a suitable leaving group L^{iii} , followed by reaction with the unprotected piperazine, as described above.

[0104] The conversions of the alcohol into suitable leaving groups L^{iii} and L^v , when the L^{iii} and L^v groups are triflates can, for example, be carried out in an organic solvent such as THF, in the presence of a base such as sodium tert-

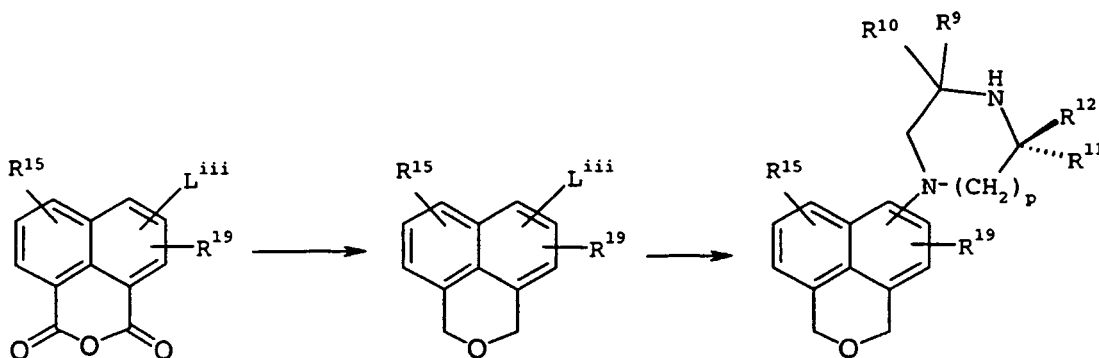
butoxide and a triflating agent such as, for example, N-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide.

[0105] The methyl ether is deprotected with boron tribromide in a suitable organic solvent such as dichloromethane.

[0106] The displacement of L^v with a nitrile group is preferably carried out by heating the compound in a suitable organic solvent such as DMF, in the presence of a cyanide such as, for example, zinc cyanide and a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0).

method i)

[0107] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xxi), m and s are both 1 and -T- is -O-, can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:

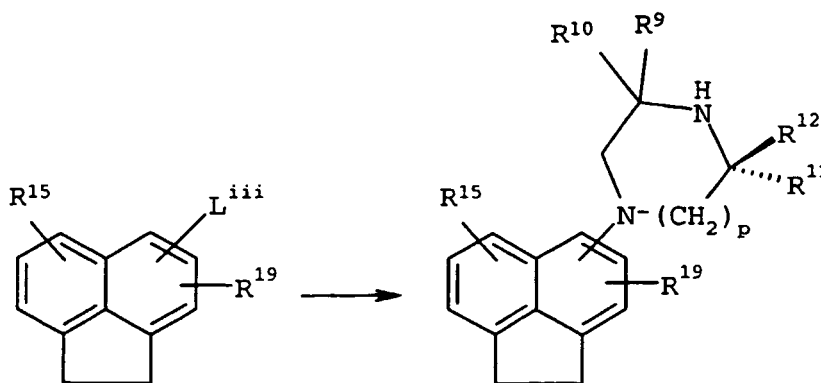


wherein the 1*H*,3*H*-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-1,3-dione is reduced to the corresponding 1*H*,3*H*-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran, followed by reaction with the corresponding unprotected piperazine, as described above.

[0108] The reduction is preferably carried out in the presence of a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride in an organic solvent such as ethanol, followed by reaction with an acid such as trifluoroacetic acid in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane and in the presence of an ionic reducing agent such as triethylsilane.

method j)

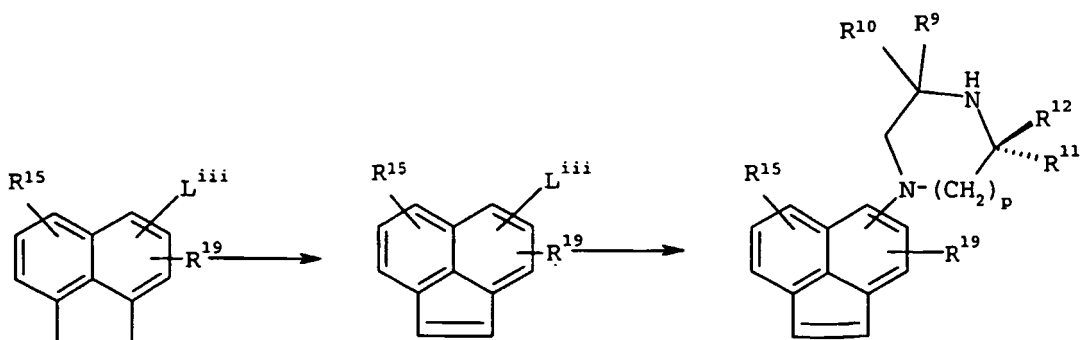
[0109] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xxi), and -T- is $-\text{CH}_2-$, can be prepared as illustrated in the scheme below for compounds wherein m is 1, s is 0 and L^{iii} is a suitable leaving group, such as bromide:



via reaction of the corresponding 5-bromo-1, 2-dihydroacenaphthylene with the corresponding unprotected piperazine as described above.

method k)

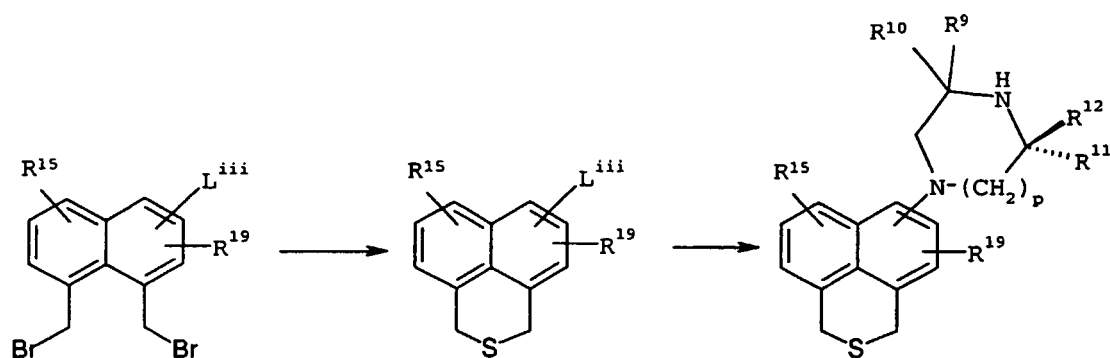
[0110] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xxi), both m and s are 0, and -T- is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ can be prepared from the corresponding 1,2-dihydroacenaphthylene as shown in the scheme below:



via aromatisation in the presence of a suitable reagent such as DDQ, and in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane, followed by reaction with the corresponding unprotected piperazine, as described above.

method 1)

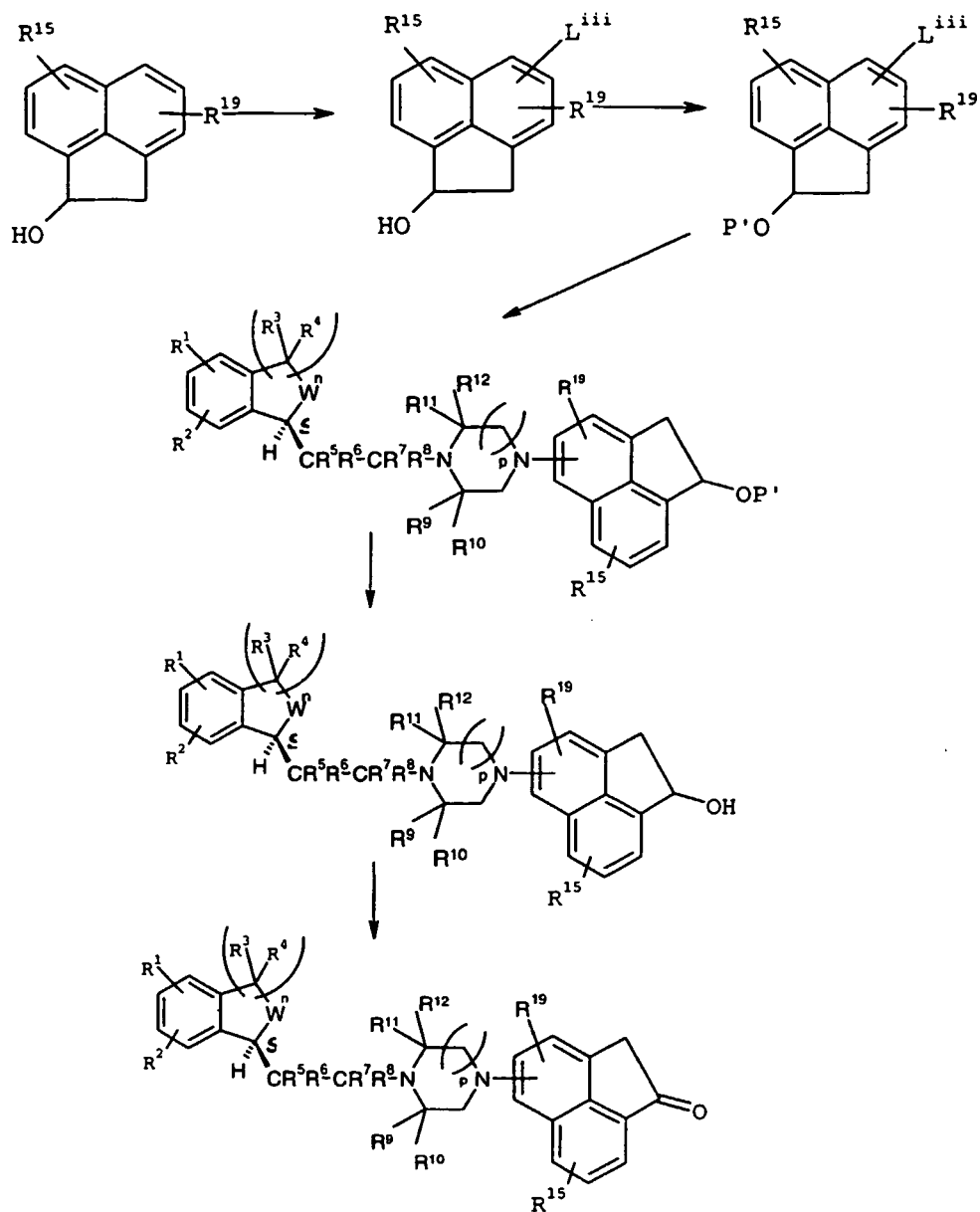
[0111] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein Z is (xxi), m and s are both 1 and -T- is -S-, can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



wherein the bis(bromomethyl)naphthalene intermediate (described above) is cyclised to give the thiopyran ring, followed by reaction with the corresponding unprotected piperazine, as described above.

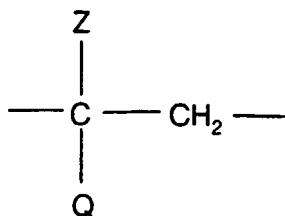
[0112] The cyclisation is preferably carried out with a sulfide such sodium sulfide nonahydrate, in an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide.

[0113] Compounds of formula I wherein Z is (xxi), m is 0, s is 1, and -T- is -C(O)- can be prepared from the corresponding 1,2-dihydroacenaphth-1-ol, as shown in the scheme below:

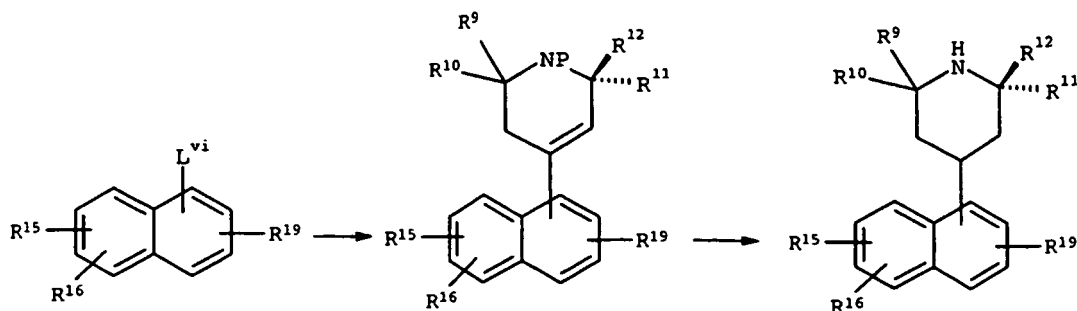


method m)

[0114] Intermediates of formula (IVa) wherein -X-Y- is



Q is hydrogen and for example Z is (xii)_a can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



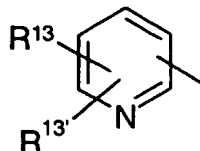
via reaction of the $Z-L^{vi}$ compound, wherein L^{vi} is a suitable leaving group such as triflate, with a N-protected 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-3,6-dihydro-1(2*H*)-pyridine, (which can be synthesised according to the procedure described by Paul R. Eastwood in *Tetrahedron Letters*, 2000, 41, 3705-3708). The reaction is carried out in the presence of a base such as potassium carbonate and a palladium catalyst such as bis(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocenedichloropalladium(II) in a suitable solvent such as DMF, to give the corresponding protected 3,6-dihydro-1(2*H*)-pyridine, which is reduced to the corresponding protected piperidine, and then deprotected.

[0115] The piperidine compound can be prepared by reduction with hydrogen in the presence of a palladium catalyst, such as palladium on carbon in a suitable solvent such as methanol.

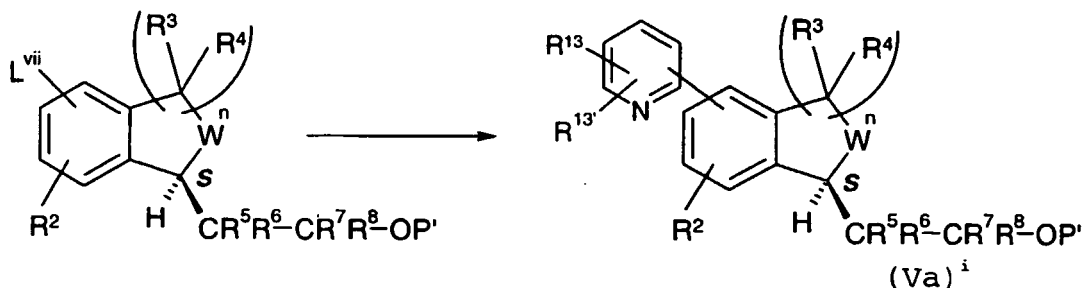
[0116] The deprotection of the piperidine can be carried out according to the nitrogen-protecting group (P) used. Suitable protecting groups are described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons and include *tert*-butylcarboxynyl (BOC), which can be deprotected, for example, in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane and in the presence of trifluoroacetic acid.

method n)

[0117] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is



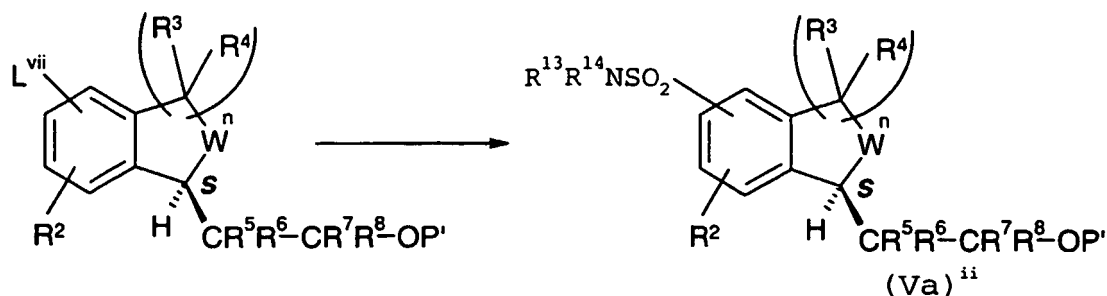
can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Va) via deprotection following suitable conditions described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons. Suitable protecting groups (P') are also described in the above reference and include the *tert*butyldimethylsilyl group. Said alcohols of formula (Va) can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



wherein L^{vii} is a suitable leaving group such as bromide, via reaction with the corresponding dioxaborinanyl pyridine. This reaction is preferably carried out in the presence of a suitable solvent such as toluene and in the presence of a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium and a suitable base such as potassium hydroxide.

method o)

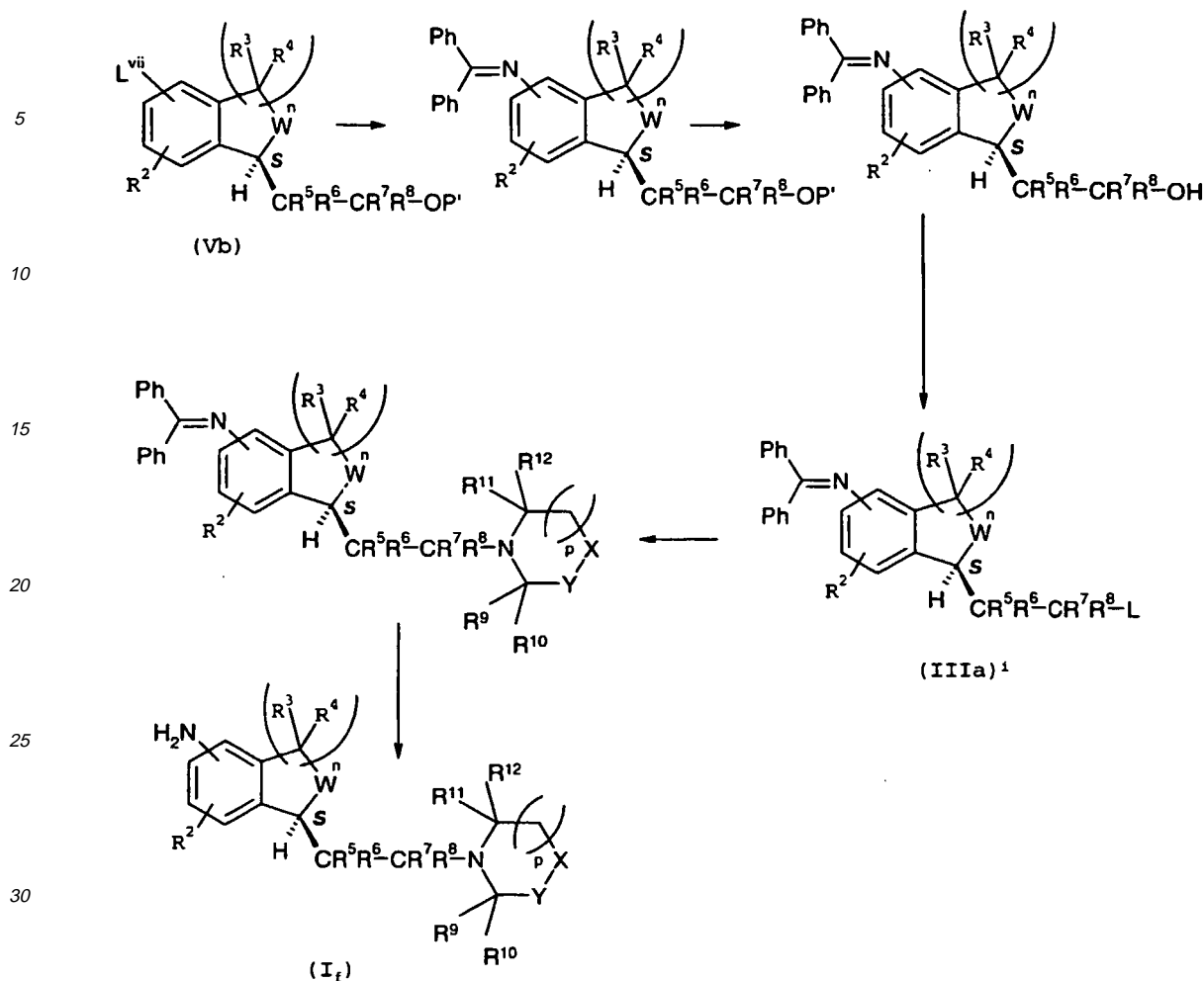
[0118] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is $SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$ can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Va)ⁱⁱ via deprotection following suitable conditions described in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons. Suitable protecting groups (P') are also described in the above reference and include tertbutyldimethylsilyl groups. Said alcohols of formula (Va)ⁱⁱ can be prepared as shown in the scheme below:



wherein L^{vii} is a suitable leaving group such as bromide, via formation of the corresponding sulfonamide. This reaction is preferably carried out in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran and in the presence of sulphur dioxide and a suitable base such as *n*-butyllithium, followed by reaction in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane in the presence of *N*-chlorosuccinimide and the corresponding amine ($HNR^{13}R^{14}$).

method p)

[0119] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21'}$, t is 0 and $R^{21'}$ is a protected amino group can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Vb), as shown in scheme below:



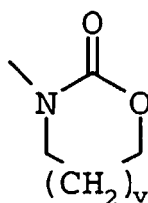
wherein L^{vii} is a suitable leaving group such as bromide, via reaction with a suitable imine, such as for example benzophenone imine. Suitable protecting groups (P') are described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, and include tertbutyldimethylsilyl groups. Said protected alcohols are deprotected following suitable conditions as also described in the above reference, and are subsequently converted to intermediates of formula (IIIa)ⁱ.

[0120] Said intermediates of formula (IIIa)ⁱ are reacted with the corresponding unprotected piperazine using standard conditions described above. The last step is the deprotection of the protected amino group to give the corresponding free amino compound of formula (I_f).

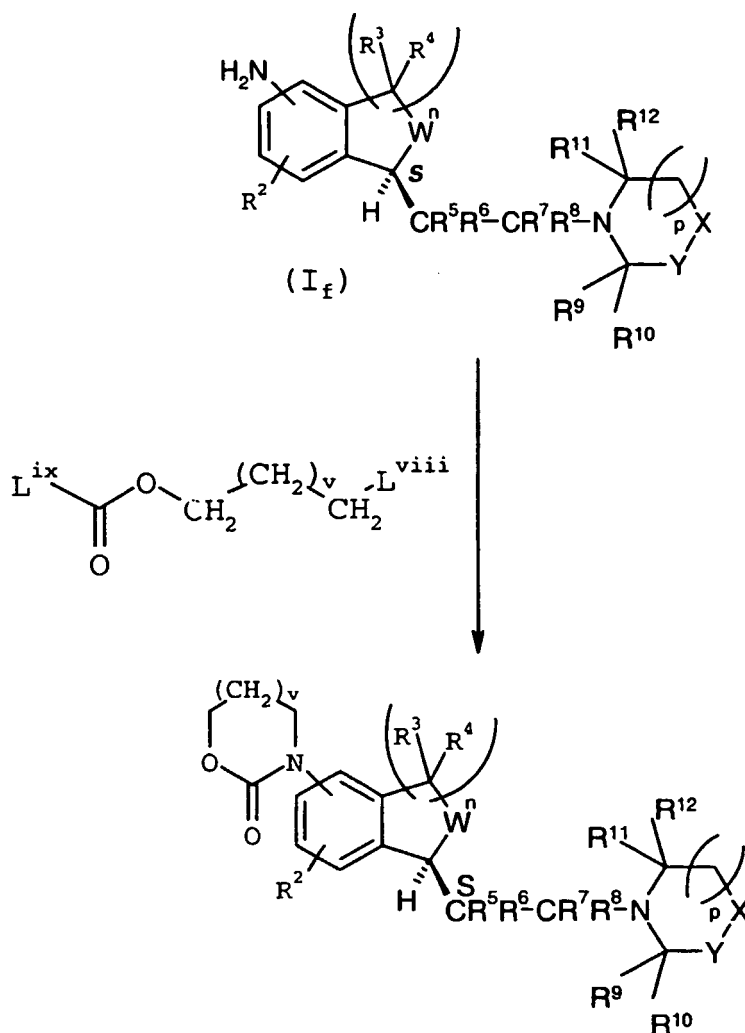
[0121] The displacement of the L^{vii} group is preferably carried out in a suitable solvent such as toluene, in the presence of a catalyst such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, a suitable ligand such as BINAP and a suitable base such as sodium *tert*-butoxide.

[0122] The amino group is preferably deprotected in basic mild conditions such as in the presence of hydroxylamine hydrochloride and sodium acetate, in a suitable solvent such as methanol.

[0123] Compounds of formula (I_f) can be used as intermediates for the synthesis of compounds of formula I wherein R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹, wherein t is 0 and R²¹ is

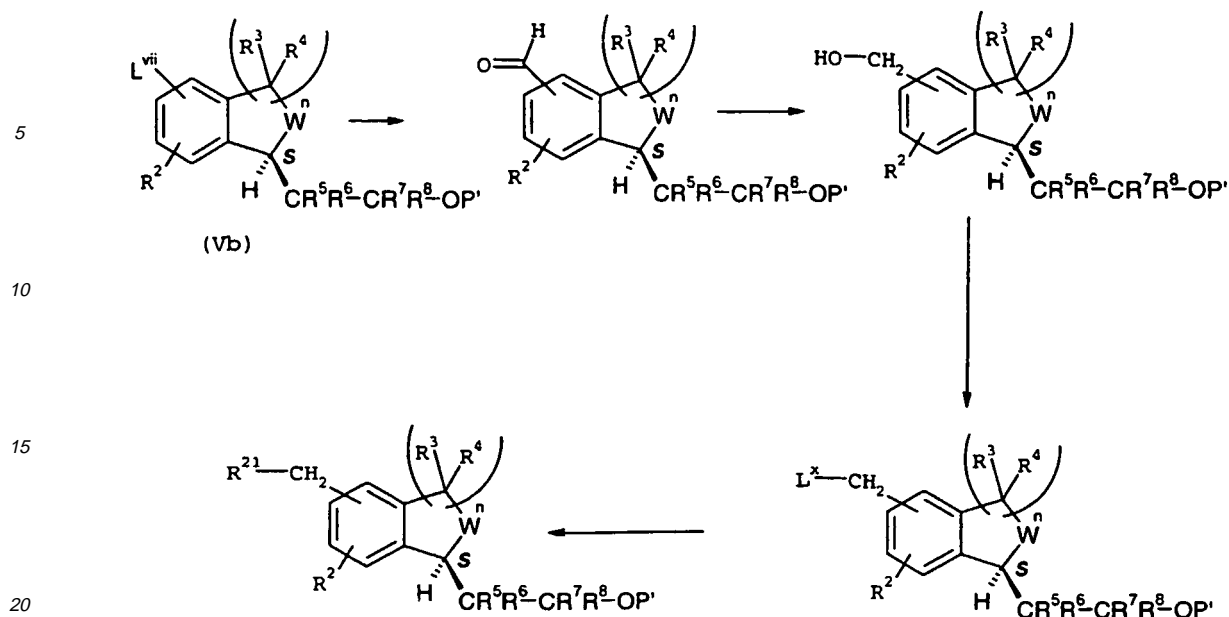


via reaction with $L^{viii}\text{-CH}_2\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_v\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-CO-L}^{ix}$, wherein both L^{viii} and L^{ix} are suitable leaving groups such as for example chloride, in the presence of a suitable base such as pyridine, in a suitable solvent such as DMF, as shown in the scheme below:



method q)

[0124] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is $\text{-CH}_2\text{-R}^{21}$ can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Vb), as shown in scheme below:

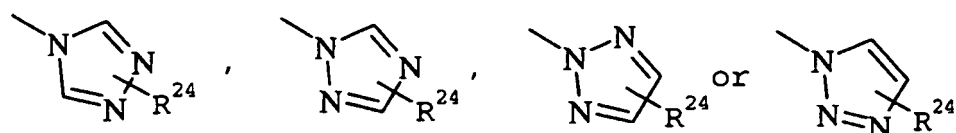


wherein L^{vii} and L^x are suitable leaving groups, and P' is a suitable alcohol protecting group such as described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, for example a tertbutyldimethylsilyl group.

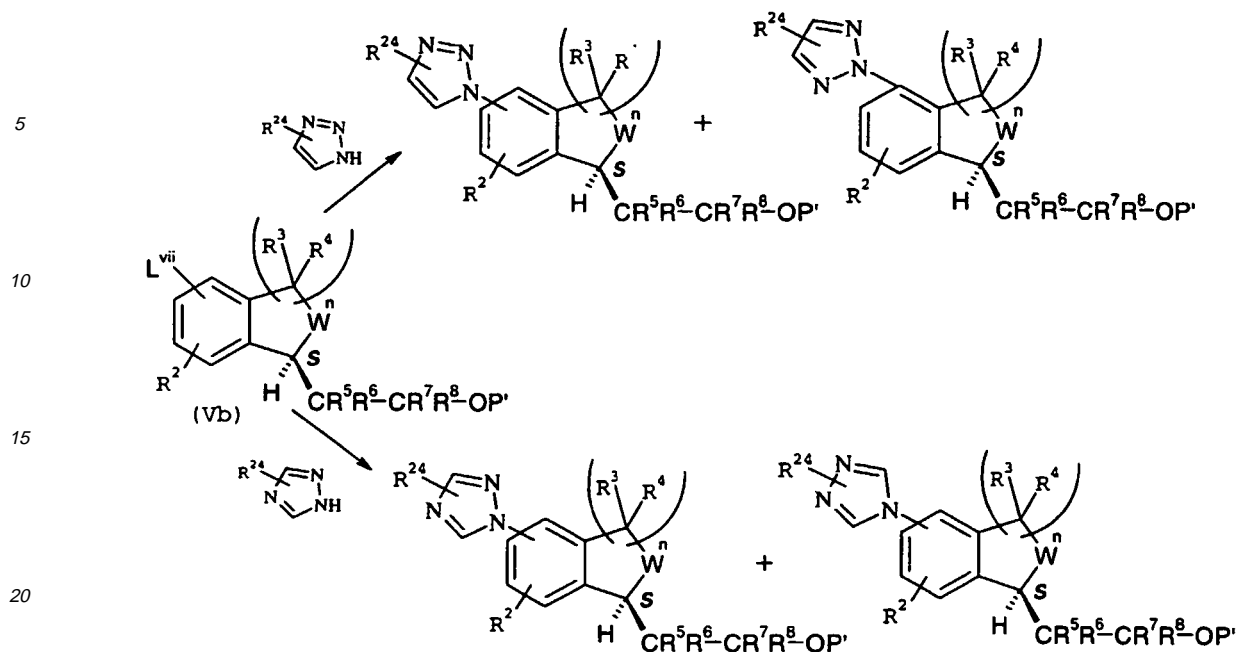
[0125] Intermediate (Vb) is converted to the corresponding carboxaldehyde via reaction with dimethylformamide in the presence of a suitable base such as tert-butyllithium and in a suitable solvent such as THF. Said aldehyde is reduced to the corresponding alcohol using standard reducing agents, such as for example sodium borohydride in a suitable solvent such as ethanol. The resulting primary alcohol is converted into a suitable leaving group L^x , such as for example mesylate, in the presence of mesyl chloride and a suitable base such as triethylamine. Said mesylate is subsequently displaced with the corresponding nitrogen containing compound HR^{21} in the presence of a suitable base, such as for example sodium hydride, and in a suitable solvent such as DMF.

method r)

[0126] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$, t is 0 and R^{21} is



can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Vb), as shown in scheme below:



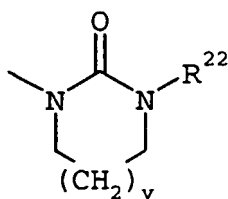
wherein L^{vii} is a suitable leaving group, such as for example bromide, chloride, iodide or mesylate. P' is a suitable alcohol protecting group such as described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, for example a tertbutyldimethylsilyl group.

[0127] L^{vii} of intermediate (Vb) is displaced via reaction with the corresponding triazole, in a suitable solvent such as DMF and in the presence of a catalytic amount of copper iodide and a suitable base such as potassium carbonate.

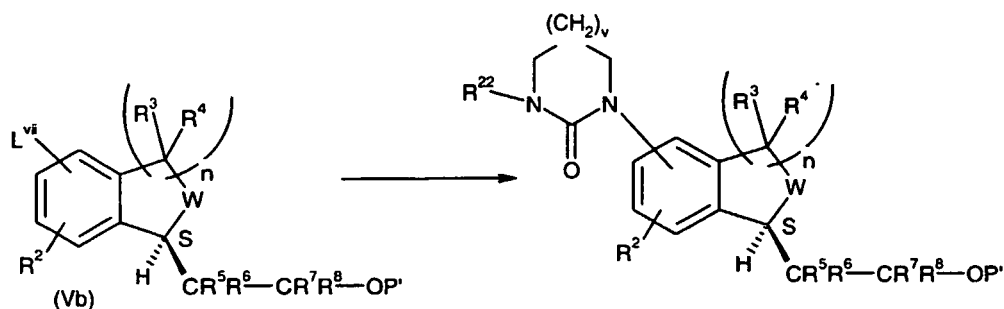
[0128] It will be appreciated that the above reaction scheme is illustrated for compounds wherein the alcohol is protected but it can equally be carried out for the corresponding unprotected alcohols wherein P' is hydrogen.

method s)

[0129] Intermediates of formula (IIIa) wherein R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$, t is 0 and R^{21} is



can be prepared from the corresponding protected alcohols of formula (Vb), as illustrated in the scheme below, for compounds wherein R^{21} is 2-imidazolidinone:

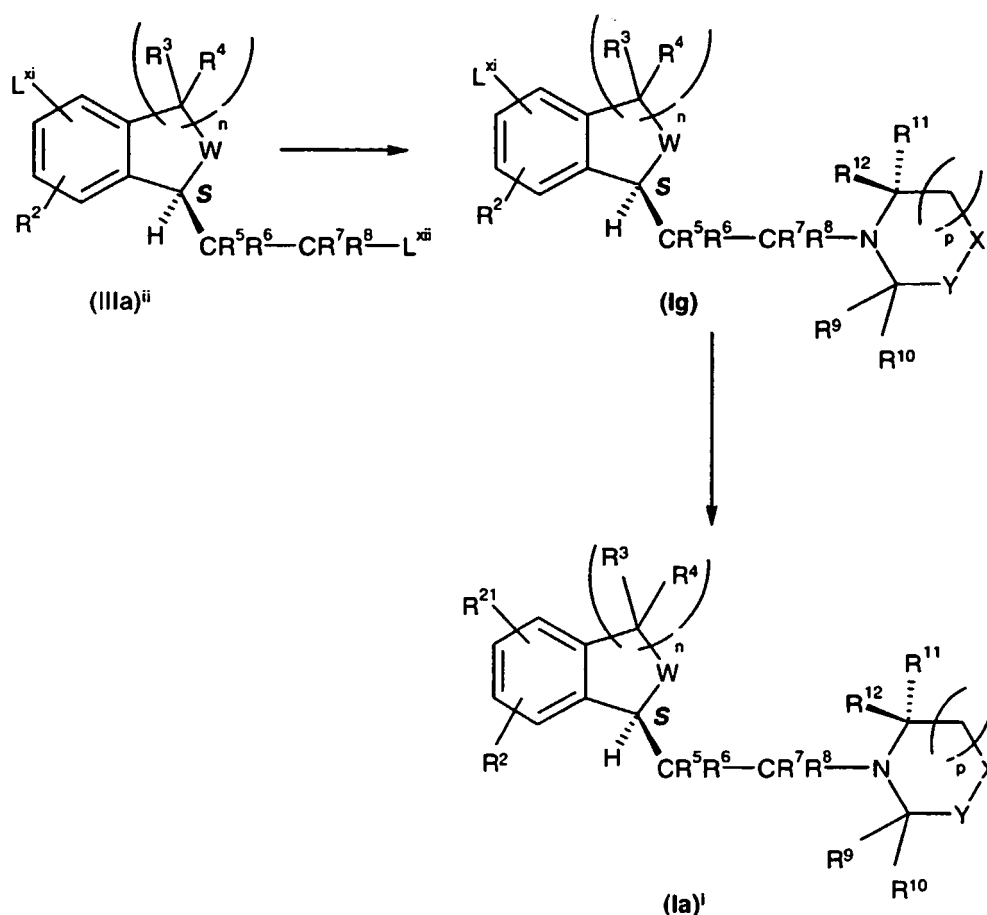


wherein L^{vii} is a suitable leaving group such as for example bromide, chloride, iodide or mesylate. P' is a suitable alcohol protecting group such as described in Greene and Wuts, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd. Ed., John Wiley & Sons, for example a tertbutyldimethylsilyl group.

[0130] L^{vii} of intermediate (Vb) is displaced via reaction with the corresponding imidazolidinone, in a suitable solvent such as DMF and in the presence of a catalytic amount of copper iodide and a suitable base such as potassium carbonate.

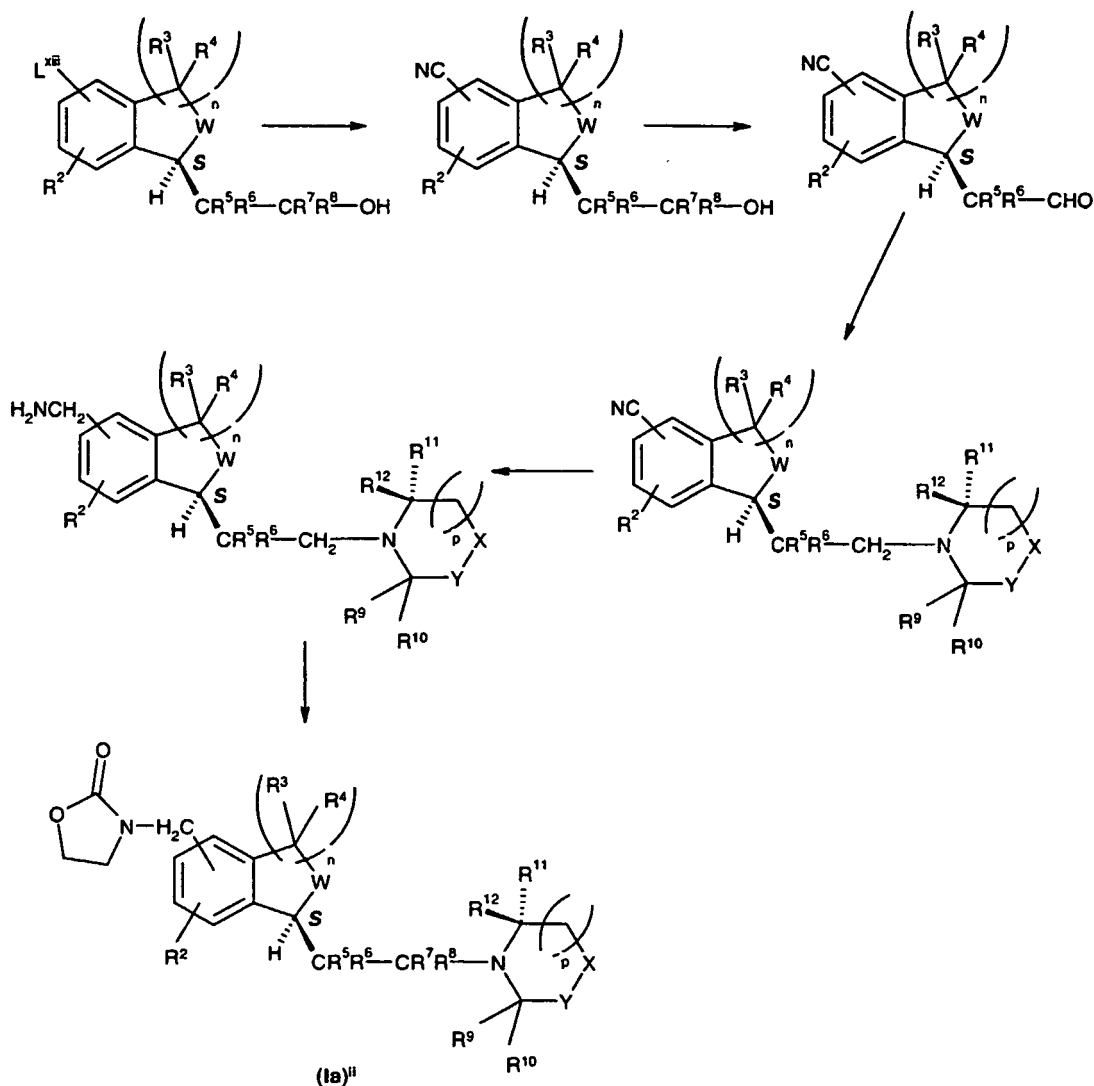
[0131] It will be appreciated above reaction scheme is illustrated for compounds wherein the alcohol is protected but it can equally be carried out for the corresponding unprotected alcohols wherein P' is hydrogen.

[0132] Alternatively, compounds of formula I wherein R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$ and t is 0, can be prepared from the reaction of compounds of formula (IIIa)ⁱⁱ as shown in scheme below:

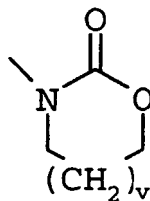


wherein L^{xi} and L^{xii} are suitable leaving groups. Intermediate (IIIa)ⁱⁱ is reacted with a compound of formula (IVa), following standard procedures described above, to give a compound of formula (Ia). L^{xi} of intermediate (Ia) is converted to R^{21} via reaction with HR^{21} , in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, a suitable ligand such as BINAP, a suitable base such as Caesium Carbonate and in a suitable solvent such as toluene.

[0133] In the same way compounds of formula I wherein R^1 is $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$ and t is 1, can be prepared from the corresponding nitriles as shown in scheme below:



wherein L^{xiii} is a suitable leaving group such as for example bromide, chloride, iodide or mesylate. Said leaving group is converted to the nitrile using standard methods described above. The free alcohol can be converted to a suitable leaving group which can be displaced with a compound of formula (IVa). Alternatively said alcohol can be oxidised to the corresponding aldehyde using standard oxidating procedures known in the literature, followed by reductive amination in the presence of the unprotected piperazine using the standard conditions described above. The nitrile is then reduced to the corresponding amine in the presence of a suitable reducing agent such as for example lithium aluminium hydride. Said amine can be converted to several of the R^{21} substituents, such as for example,



via cyclisation in the presence of $L^{viii}-CH_2-(CH_2)_v-CH_2-O-CO-L^{ix}$ as illustrated in method (p) above.

[0134] As shown above substituents in any of the aromatic rings, such as R¹ and R², may be present in the starting materials or introduced at an appropriate point in the manufacture of the product compound. If necessary said substituents may be protected during the reaction procedure.

[0135] Compounds of the invention have been demonstrated to be active at the serotonin, 5-HT 1D receptor. Their binding activity has been demonstrated in a test described by Pullar I. A. et al, European Journal of Pharmacology, 407 (2000), 39-40.

[0136] As mentioned above, the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts have useful central nervous system activity. They have been shown to increase release of tritiated-5HT from guinea pig cortical slices in a test with the following procedure.

[0137] Cortical slices from the brains of male guinea pigs were incubated with 50 nM [³H]-5-HT for 30 minutes at 37°C. The slices were washed in basal buffer containing 1 µM paroxetine and then transferred to baskets. The baskets were used to transfer the tissue between the washing and release buffers, all of which contained 1 µM paroxetine.

[0138] In order to obtain a stable baseline release, the slices were incubated for 11 minutes in buffer and then transferred for 4 minutes to a second tube containing buffer. Following incubation they were again transferred, for a further 4 minutes, to a buffer in which NaCl had been substituted, on an equimolar basis, to give a KCl concentration of 30 mM (release sample).

[0139] The tritium in the tissue samples and in the buffers from the three incubation periods was estimated by liquid scintillation spectroscopy. Test compound was present throughout the three incubation periods. The compounds of the invention enhanced release of 5-HT.

[0140] The compounds of the invention are serotonin reuptake inhibitors, and possess excellent activity as, for example, in the test described by Carroll et al., J. Med. Chem. (1993), 36, 2886-2890, in which the intrinsic activity of the compound to competitively inhibit the binding of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors to the serotonin transporter is measured. These results were also confirmed by in vivo tests in which the effect of the compound on a behavioural syndrome in mice dosed with 5-HTP and a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) such as pargyline, is measured, see Christensen, A. V., et al., Eur. J. Pharmacol. 41, 153-162 (1977).

[0141] In view of the selective affinity of the compounds of the invention for the serotonin receptors, they are indicated for use in treating a variety of conditions associated with serotonin dysfunction in mammals including disorders of the central nervous system such as depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety, obesity, eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia, alcoholism, pain, hypertension, ageing, memory loss, sexual dysfunction, psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, gastrointestinal disorders, headache, cardiovascular disorders, smoking cessation, epilepsy, drug abuse and addiction, emesis, Alzheimer's disease and sleep disorders. The compounds of the invention are principally intended for the treatment of depression or anxiety, or disorders with depressive or anxiety symptoms.

[0142] Accordingly the present invention includes the use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of any of the disorders mentioned above.

[0143] The compounds of the invention are effective over a wide dosage range, the actual dose administered being dependent on such factors as the particular compound being used, the condition being treated and the type and size of animal being treated. However, the dosage required will normally fall within the range of 0.001 to 20, such as 0.01 to 20 mg/kg per day, for example in the treatment of adult humans, dosages of from 0.5 to 100 or 200 mg per day may be used.

[0144] The compounds of the invention will normally be administered orally or by injection and, for this purpose, the compounds will usually be utilised in the form of a pharmaceutical composition. Such compositions are prepared in a manner well known in the pharmaceutical art and comprise at least one active compound.

[0145] Accordingly the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition comprising as active ingredient a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, associated with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. In making the compositions of the invention, the active ingredient will usually be mixed with a carrier, or diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which may be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. More than one active ingredient or excipient may, of course, be employed. The excipient may be a solid, semi-solid or liquid material which acts as a vehicle, excipient or medium for the active ingredient. Some examples of suitable excipients are lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, syrup, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propyl-hydroxybenzoate, talc, magnesium stearate or oil. The compositions of the invention may, if desired, be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient.

[0146] Depending on the route of administration, the foregoing compositions may be formulated as tablets, capsules or suspensions for oral use and injection solutions or suspensions for parenteral use or as suppositories. Preferably the compositions are formulated in a dosage unit form, each dosage containing from 0.5 to 100 mg, more usually 1 to 100 mg, of the active ingredient.

[0147] The following Preparations and Examples illustrate routes to the synthesis of the compounds of the invention.

Preparation

(1S)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

5 Method A

a) 2-(6-Bromo-3, 4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid ethyl ester

10 **[0148]** A solution of 3-bromophenethyl alcohol (15 g, 74.6 mmol) and ethyl-3-3-diethoxypropionate (17.1 g, 89.9 mmol) in dichloromethane (60 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen was cooled to -10°C and treated with a 4N solution of titanium tetrachloride in dichloromethane (61.5 ml, 3.3 equiv.) over a period of 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature. Analysis of an aliquot by HPLC indicated that the reaction was complete after 3 h at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C and water slowly added (over 15 minutes) maintaining the temperature between 0 and 10°C. The mixture was agitated for an additional period of 15 minutes and layers were separated. After washing with water (60 mL), 0.5N NaOH (80 mL), then brine (80 mL), the organic layer was concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as an oil.

b) 2-(6-Bromo-3, 4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid

20 **[0149]** 2-(6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid ethyl ester (20 g, 66.9 mmol) was dissolved in absolute ethanol (40 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0°C and 4N NaOH (22 mL) was added over five minutes. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. Water (22 mL) was added, and the solution washed with dichloromethane (70 mL). The aqueous layer was collected and acidified with 6N HCl (17 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (70 mL). The organic layer was concentrated *in vacuo* to give an off-white solid. This solid was suspended in toluene (66 mL) and heated to 100°C. The resulting solution was cooled to 80°C and cyclohexane (66 mL) added. The resulting suspension was cooled to room temperature and stirred for an hour. The solid was then filtered off, washed with cyclohexane (20 mL), and dried at 40°C *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid.

c) 2-((1S)-6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid

30 **[0150]** To a suspension of 2-(6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid (55 g, 203 mmol) in acetonitrile (375 mL) and water (40 mL) was added a solution of (*R*)-1-(4-methylphenyl)ethylamine (27.45 g, 203 mmol) in acetonitrile (370 mL). The mixture was heated to reflux and the resulting solution cooled to room temperature. A precipitate appeared upon cooling. After stirring for 2 h the salt was filtered off, washed with 95/5 acetonitrile/water (80 mL), and dried *in vacuo*. The salt was recrystallized in 95/5 acetonitrile/water to give a solid which was suspended in water (390 mL) and treated with 6N HCl (17 mL). After stirring for 1.5 h, filtration, washing, and drying gave the title compound (98% e.e.) as a white solid.

d) 2-((1S)-6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethanol

40 **[0151]** To a solution of 2-((1S)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)acetic acid (21.3 g, 78.6 mmol) in anhydrous THF (65 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen and cooled to 0°C, was added dropwise borane.THF complex in THF (1M)(94 mL, 94 mmol). After stirring for 1h between 0 and 10°C, the reaction mixture was treated with aqueous sodium carbonate then extracted into toluene. The organic layer was washed with dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid, then concentrated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a white solid.

e) (1S)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carbonitrile

50 **[0152]** A suspension of 2-((1S)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethanol (300 g, 1.17 mol), copper (I) cyanide (209 g, 2.34 mol), and copper (I) iodide (33.3 g, 0.18 mol) in dry DMF (1.16 L), under an atmosphere of nitrogen, was heated to 140°C. After 8h at this temperature, HPLC analysis of an aliquot indicated that the reaction was complete. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into an aqueous solution of ethylenediamine (3 L, v/v 3/1) then extracted into toluene. The combined organic layers were washed with water and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude title compound. This material is used without further purification in the subsequent step.

f) (1S)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

55 **[0153]** To a solution of crude (1S)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carbonitrile (178 g, 0.88 mol)

in methanol (460 mL) and DMSO (125 mL) was added potassium carbonate (13 g, 94 mmol). 35% hydrogen peroxide (102 mL) was then added dropwise while maintaining the temperature of the mixture below 50°C. The reaction mixture was then allowed to stir for 1 h at ambient temperature. Analysis of an aliquot by silica TLC (ethyl acetate) indicated that the reaction was complete. Water (130 mL) was added and methanol removed *in vacuo*. Water (800 mL) and 1N HCl (100 mL) were added and the mixture allowed to stir overnight. The solid was filtered, washed with water, and dried. Recrystallization from methyl(i-butyl)ketone gave the title compound.

Method B

a) 2-((1*S*)-6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethyl *tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl ether

[0154] A 1M solution of *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride in dichloromethane (30mL, 30mmol) was added dropwise under nitrogen to an ice/water-cooled solution of 2-((1*S*)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethanol (6.7g, 24.4mmol), diisopropylethylamine (6.7g, 51.8mmol) and dimethylaminopyridine (0.32g, 2.5mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (70mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the mixture was quenched with ice/water and extracted with ether (2x). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (5x), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give an oil. This was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (0:100 to 10:90), to give the title compound as oil.

b) (1*S*)-1-(2-([*tert*-Butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy)ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxylic acid

[0155] A 1.7M solution of *tert*-butyl lithium in pentane (1.75mL, 2.97mmol) was added under nitrogen to a solution of 2-((1*S*)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethyl *tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl ether (0.5g, 1.35mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10mL), maintained at -70°C. After stirring for 30min, carbon dioxide was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 30min. After stirring at room temperature overnight, saturated ammonium chloride in water was added and the product extracted into ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give an oil (0.57g). This was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (0:100 to 25:75) to give the title compound as a white solid.

c) (1*S*)-1-(2-([*tert*-Butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy)ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0156] A solution of (1*S*)-1-(2-([*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy)ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxylic acid (20.7g, 61.2mmol) and 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (20g, 123mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (450mL) was stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 16h. A 0.5M solution of ammonia in dioxane (620mL, 310mmol) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 day. Water (1L) was added and the product extracted into dichloromethane (2x 1L). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (2x 500mL) and brine (2x 500mL), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a solid (21g). This was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1) then ethyl acetate to give the title compound.

d) (1*S*)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0157] (1*S*)-1-(2-([*tert*-Butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy)ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide (1g, 2.98mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of acetic acid (10mL) and water (5 mL), then stirred for 2h. The solution was evaporated to give a residue that was dried *in vacuo* at 55°C to give the title compound as a white solid.

2-[(1*S*)-6-(Aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate

[0158] (1*S*)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide (5g, 22.6mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of dry tetrahydrofuran (375mL) and dry dimethylformamide (15mL) with the aid of gentle heating. Triethylamine (4.6g, 45.5mmol) was added, followed by methanesulfonyl chloride (2.72g, 23.8mmol). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 1 day. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (1000mL) and the product extracted into ethyl acetate (2x 500mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (2x 500mL), dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to give the crude product as a white solid (6.5g, 97%). The solid was triturated with ether (300mL) to give 2-[(1*S*)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate as a white solid.

(3R)-1-(6-Fluoro-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine

a) 6-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate

[0159] To a stirred solution of 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1(2*H*)-naphthalenone (0.50g, 3mmol) in dry THF (25mL) at -78°C under nitrogen was added lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M in THF) (3.6mL, 3.6mmol) over 5 min. The solution was stirred for 1h, then *N*-phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonimide (1.3g, 3.6mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. Stirring was continued for 2h, then the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with 2M sodium hydroxide, water, and then brine. The organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant red oil was purified by column chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9), to yield 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl trifluoromethane sulfonate as a colourless oil.

b) 6-Fluoro-1-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate

[0160] To a solution of 6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1-naphthalenyl trifluoromethane sulfonate (0.77g, 2.8mmol) in dioxan (15mL) was added 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (0.95g, 4.2mmol) and the reaction mixture heated under reflux for 18h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the crude product purified by column chromatography on silica, eluting with hexane, to yield 6-fluoro-1-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate as a white solid.

c) (3R)-1-(6-Fluoro-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine

[0161] To a solution of 6-fluoro-1-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.29g, 1mmol) in toluene (2mL) under nitrogen was added (2*R*)-methylpiperazine (0.10g, 1.2mmol), (*R*)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (47mg, 0.075mmol), palladium (II) acetate (11mg, 0.05mmol) and caesium carbonate (0.46g, 1.4mmol). The resulting suspension was heated at 110°C for 16 h. Upon cooling, the mixture was filtered through a short celite pad (washing with ethyl acetate), the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo* and the crude product purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane/methanol (7:3), to yield (3*R*)-1-(6-fluoro-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine as a brown oil.

(3R)-1-(6-Cyano-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine

a) 5-Bromo-2-naphthonitrile

[0162] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-naphthoic acid (4.3g, 17mmol) in dry pyridine (75mL) at 0°C was added methanesulfonyl chloride (1.4mL, 18mmol). After stirring at 0°C for 1h, ammonia gas was bubbled through the solution for 10 min, whilst maintaining the temperature below 5°C. During the gas addition the solution became viscous, so additional dry pyridine (~30mL) was added. Excess ammonia was removed *in vacuo*, the solution again cooled to 0°C, then treated with additional methanesulfonyl chloride (12.5mL) and allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The solution was poured onto ice cold water, the mixture stirred for 30 min and the brown precipitate collected by filtration, washed on the sinter with ice cold water, then dried *in vacuo*. The crude product was dissolved in hot chloroform (~35mL) and insoluble material filtered off. The chloroform was removed and the residue dissolved in a minimum volume of ether at reflux. Hexane was added until the solution remained turbid at reflux, the solution filtered rapidly into a pre-heated flask, and allowed to cool slowly to room temperature. The precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with hexane, and dried *in vacuo*, to yield 5-bromo-2-naphthonitrile. Further crops were obtained by cooling the filtrate at -18°C overnight.

b) (3R)-1-(6-Cyano-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine

[0163] To a solution of 5-bromo-2-naphthonitrile (0.47g, 2mmol) in dry toluene (30mL) was added tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (40mg), (*R*)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (82mg), (2*R*)-methylpiperazine (0.24g, 2.4mmol) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (0.27g, 2.8mmol). The solution was evacuated until bubbling started, then the atmosphere replaced with nitrogen. This purging and evacuation procedure was repeated for 15 min, then the mixture heated under reflux for 8 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through celite. The filtrate was washed with aqueous ammonia, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in methanol (10mL) and applied to an activated SCX cartridge (10g). The cartridge was washed with methanol (100mL), then the product isolated by elution with 2M ammonia in methanol (50mL). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and further purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with acetone, to yield (3*R*)-1-(6-cyano-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine.

(3R)-1-(6-Cyano-1-benzothien-3-yl)-3-methylpiperazine

a) 3-Bromo-1-benzothiophene-6-carbonitrile

5 **[0164]** To a solution of 1-benzothiophene-6-carbonitrile (2.13g, 13.4mmol) in dry DMF (20mL) at -10°C was added freshly recrystallised *N*-bromosuccinimide (2.38g, 13.4mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred over the weekend. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted into diethyl ether, and the organic extract washed with water, then brine. The extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9), to yield the title compound as a white solid.

b) (3R)-1-(6-Cyano-1-benzothien-3-yl)-3-methylpiperazine

15 **[0165]** 3-Bromo-1-benzothiophene-6-carbonitrile was coupled with (2R)-methylpiperazine, as described above for (3R)-1-(6-cyano-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine, to yield (3R)-1-(6-cyano-1-benzothien-3-yl)-3-methylpiperazine.

Example 1

20 (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) (3R)-1-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine

25 **[0166]** A mixture of 2-(R)-methylpiperazine (0.124g, 1.1mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (49mg, 0.05mmol), *rac*-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (69mg, 0.10mmol) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (0.148g, 1.5mmol) were stirred in toluene (50mL) under nitrogen for 15 min to give a blood red solution. 5-Bromo-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylene (0.256g, 1.1mmol) was added, the solution stirred under nitrogen and heated at reflux for 3h. The mixture was cooled, diluted with dichloromethane and filtered through celite. The organic phase was washed with water, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was taken forward to the next step without further purification.

b) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

35 **[0167]** (3R)-1-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine (0.138g, 0.55mmol), 2-[(1S)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate (0.15g, 0.50mmol), potassium carbonate (0.138g, 1.0mmol), potassium iodide (0.083g, 1.0mmol) and acetonitrile (50mL) were heated under reflux for 1 day with stirring under nitrogen. After cooling to room temperature, the inorganics were filtered off and the solvent evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by preparative LC-MS to give the title compound. M+H = 456.

40 **[0168]** The following Examples were prepared by substituting the (2R)-methylpiperazine in the above Example with alternative piperazines or homopiperazine, as indicated below:

Example 2

45 (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-ethylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0169] Prepared from 5-bromo-1,2-dihydro-acenaphthylene and (2R)-ethylpiperazine. M+H = 470.

50 Example 3

(1S)-1-{2-[(2S)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-ethylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

55 **[0170]** Prepared from 5-bromo-1,2-dihydro-acenaphthylene and (2S)-ethylpiperazine. M+H = 470.

Example 4

(1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)hexahydro-1H-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0171] Prepared from 5-bromo-1,2-dihydro-acenaphthylene and homopiperazine. M+H = 456.

Example 5

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(5-Acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) 5-Bromoacenaphthylene

[0172] To 5-bromo-1,2-dihydroacenaphthalene (0.10g, 0.43mmol) in dichloromethane (10mL) was added 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (0.117g, 0.515mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 1 day. An additional portion of DDQ (0.10g) was added and the reaction stirred for a further 1 day. The mixture was washed with water and the organic phase dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/heptane (0:10 to 1:9), to yield the title compound.

b) (3R)-1-(5-Acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine

[0173] 5-Bromoacenaphthylene was coupled with (2R)-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 a).

c) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(5-Acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0174] (3R)-1-(5-Acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine was condensed with 2-[(1S)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate, as described for Example 1 b), to yield the title compound. M+H = 454.

Example 6

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1-Oxo-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) 5-Bromo-1,2-dihydro-1-acenaphthyleneol

[0175] To 1,2-dihydro-1-acenaphthyleneol (0.34g, 2mmol) in dry DMF (10mL) was added recrystallised N-bromosuccinimide (0.39g, 2.2mmol), and the mixture stirred for 3 h under nitrogen. The solution was poured onto water (500mL) and the precipitate filtered off. The resultant solid was redissolved in methanol, filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield the title compound as a brown solid.

b) [(5-Bromo-1,2-dihydro-1-acenaphthylenyl)oxy] (tert-butyl)diphenylsilane

[0176] To 5-bromo-1,2-dihydro-1-acenaphthyleneol (0.25g, 1mmol) in dry THF (30mL) was added chloro(tert-butyl)diphenylsilane (0.275g, 1mmol) and imidazole (0.34g, 5mmol), and the reaction stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 18 h. The mixture was diluted with diethyl ether, filtered through a pad of silica, and evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:9 to 1:1), yielded the title compound as a colourless oil.

c) (3R)-1-(1-[(tert-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine

[0177] [(5-Bromo-1,2-dihydro-1-acenaphthylenyl)oxy](tert-butyl)diphenylsilane was coupled with (2R)-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 a).

d) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1-[(tert-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl]oxy)-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0178] (3R)-1-(1-[(tert-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine was condensed with 2-[(1S)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate, as described for Example 1

b).

e) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1-Hydroxy-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0179] To a solution of (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1-[[*tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl]oxy)-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide (1.72g, 2.43mmol) in dry THF (70mL) was slowly added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1M solution in THF) (2.9mL, 2.92mmol), and the mixture stirred for 18 h at room temperature. Dichloromethane was added to the reaction, which was then washed with water. The combined organic phases were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a brown oil. The residue was dissolved in methanol and applied to an activated SCX-2 ion exchange cartridge. The cartridge was washed with methanol, then the product isolated by elution with 2M ammonia in methanol. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the crude product further purified by preparative LC-MS, to yield the title compound.

f) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0180] To a solution of (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1-hydroxy-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide (0.10g, 0.21mmol) in dry DMF (2mL), cooled to 0°C under nitrogen, was added pyridinium dichromate (0.08g, 0.21mmol), and the mixture stirred for 4 h, allowing the reaction to warm to room temperature. A further equivalent of pyridinium dichromate was added and the reaction stirred for a further 1 h. The mixture was poured onto water and the resultant precipitate filtered off. Purification by preparative LC-MS yielded (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-methyl-4-(1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide. M+H = 470.

Example 7

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) 6-Bromo-1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran

[0181] To 6-bromo-1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-1,3-dione (1.5g, 5.4mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was added sodium borohydride (0.41g, 10.8 mmol) and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with 3M hydrochloric acid and extracted into dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and trifluoroacetic acid (1.05mL, 13.53 mmol) and triethylsilane (4.3mL, 27mmol) added. After stirring for 5min at room temperature, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane, to yield 6-bromo-1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran as a white solid.

b) (3R)-3-Methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazine

[0182] A mixture of 6-bromo-1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran (0.30g, 1.2mmol), 2-(R)-methylpiperazine (0.145g, 1.44mmol), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (55mg, 0.06mmol), *rac*-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (56mg, 0.09mmol) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (0.162g, 1.68 mmol) in toluene (5mL) was heated under reflux for 2h. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude mixture purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane/methanol (9:1), to yield (3R)-3-methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazine as an orange solid.

c) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0183] (3R)-3-Methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazine was coupled with 2-[(1S)-6-aminocarbonyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate as described for Example 1 b), to yield (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-*cd*]pyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide. M+H = 472.

Example 8

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H, 3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) 6-Bromo-1H, 3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran

[0184] A mixture of 1-bromo-4,5-bis(bromomethyl)-naphthalene (0.38g, 0.97mmol) and sodium sulfide nonahydrate (0.25g, 1.04mmol) in dimethylformamide (13mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h, in the presence of sodium sulfate as scavenger for the water. The reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted into diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to dryness, to yield 6-bromo-1H, 3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran as a pale yellow solid.

b) (3R)-3-Methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazine

[0185] The procedure used for the synthesis of (3R)-3-methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]pyran-6-yl)piperazine (Example 5 b)) was followed, using 6-bromo-1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran as starting material and making non-critical variations, to obtain the title compound (3R)-3-methyl-1-(1H, 3H-naphtho[1,8-cd] thiopyran-6-yl)piperazine as brown solid.

c) (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-Methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0186] (3R)-3-Methyl-1-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazine was coupled with 2-[(1S)-6-aminocarbonyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate as described for Example 1 b), to yield (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-2-methyl-4-(1H,3H-naphtho[1,8-cd]thiopyran-6-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide. M+H = 488.

Example 9

(1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

a) *tert*-Butyl 4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinecarboxylate

[0187] To a solution of 5-bromoacenaphthylene (1.00g, 4.29mmol) in dry THF (20mL), under nitrogen at -78°C, was added a solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.5M in hexanes) (1.89mL, 4.72mmol) over a period of 30min. The resulting deep red solution was left to stir for a further 30 minutes at -78°C. A solution of *tert*-butyl 4-oxo-1-piperidinecarboxylate (0.94g, 4.72mmol) in dry THF (10mL) was then added over 30min. After 2.5h a cooled solution of saturated ammonium chloride (30mL) was added, the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature and then extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a thick, yellowish tan oil. This oil was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with a methanol/dichloromethane gradient, to yield *tert*-butyl 4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinecarboxylate as a sticky yellow residue.

b) 4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)piperidine

[0188] To a solution of *tert*-butyl 4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinecarboxylate (0.44g, 1.24mmol) in dichloromethane (4mL) was added triethylsilane (1.10mL, 6.22mmol) under nitrogen. The mixture was cooled to -30°C then trifluoroacetic acid (0.48mL, 6.22mmol) added dropwise, maintaining the temperature below -25°C. After 2.5h, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0°C and additional trifluoroacetic acid (0.48mL, 6.22mmol) added over 5 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and left to stir for 3 days. Ice was then added to the reaction mixture, followed by potassium hydroxide to a pH of 14, and the resultant slurry extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow oil. The oil was dissolved in methanol and loaded onto an SCX-2 column. The column was washed with methanol, then a 2N solution of ammonia in methanol. Concentration *in vacuo* of the ammonia solution yielded 4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)piperidine as a pale yellow oil.

c) (1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide

[0189] 4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)piperidine was coupled with 2-[(1S)-6-aminocarbonyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate, as described for Example 1 b), to yield (1S)-1-{2-[4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide as a pale yellow oil. M+H = 441.

Example 10

(1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

a) 5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-ol

[0190] To a solution of 5-chlorophthalide (3.64g, 21.6mmol) in dichloromethane (100mL) at -78°C was added diisobutylaluminium hydride (1M in toluene) (23.8mL, 23.8mmol) dropwise. After 1h the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated solution of sodium tartrate (250mL), allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1h. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield the title compound as a white solid.

b) Ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetate

[0191] 5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-ol (2.95g, 17.3mmol) was dissolved in THF (60mL) and cooled to 0°C. Triethyl phosphonoacetate (11.7g, 52.1mmol) and caesium carbonate (17g, 52.1 mmol) were added. After 20min the cold bath was removed and the reaction mixture allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h, then quenched with a saturated solution of ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification by column chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:4), yielded the title compound as a colourless oil.

c) 2-(5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethanol

[0192] Ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)-acetate (2.79g, 11.6mmol) in THF (60mL) was cooled to -78°C and diisobutylaluminium hydride (1M in toluene) (12.7mL, 12.7mmol) was added dropwise. After 1h, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated solution of sodium tartrate (150mL), allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1h. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The resultant crude intermediate was dissolved in methanol (50mL), cooled to 0°C, and sodium borohydride (0.48g, 12.7mmol) added in portions. The reaction was quenched with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:2), to yield the title compound as a white solid.

d) *tert*-Butyl-[2-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethoxy]dimethylsilane

[0193] Prepared from 2-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethanol, as described for the preparation of 2-((1S)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethyl *tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl ether, to yield *tert*-butyl-[2-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethoxy]-dimethylsilane.

e) 1-[2-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilanoxy)-ethyl]-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

[0194] A solution of *tert*-butyl-[2-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)-ethoxy]dimethylsilane (0.94g, 1.48mmol) in dioxan (2mL) and a solution of tri-*tert*-butylphosphine (89mg, 0.44mmol) in dioxan (0.7mL) were added dropwise to a round bottom flask charged with tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium (136mg, 0.148mmol) and zinc cyanide (0.208g, 1.78mmol). The flask was fitted with a reflux condenser and the resulting red-purple suspension heated at 120°C under nitrogen. After 16 h the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate, filtered through a pad of celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with hexane/ethyl acetate (10:1), to yield the title compound contaminated with dibenzylideneacetone. This crude mixture was dissolved in dichloromethane (3mL), and tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (0.29mmol) was added in one portion. Hydrogen peroxide (30% w/v aqueous solution) (5.75mmol) and sodium hydroxide (2N aqueous solution) (1.15mL, 2.3mmol) were added dropwise. The resulting reaction mixture was sonicated for 1h, then quenched with

potassium hydrogen sulfate (4mL), diluted with dichloromethane, and the layers separated. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous solution of sodium sulfite, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:1), to yield the title compound as a white solid.

f) 1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

[0195] Prepared from 1-[2-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilanoxy)-ethyl]-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide, as described for the preparation of (1*S*)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide.

g) (1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

[0196] The title compound was prepared from 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide by initial formation of the methanesulfonate as described for the preparation of 2-[(1*S*)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate, and condensation of this sulfonate with (3*R*)-1-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 b). The mixture of diastereomers was separated by chiral HPLC using a Chiracel OJ column, eluting with hexane/ethanol (1:1) with 0.2% dimethylethylamine. M+H = 442.

Example 11

1-{2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl}-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

a) (-)-(5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetic acid

[0197] (+/-)-Ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetate (6.1g, 25.3mmol) and Amano Lipase P30 (3.8g) were suspended in pH 7.0 buffer solution (150mL) and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 24 h. The suspension was then filtered through a pad of celite, and the filter pad washed with water, hydrochloric acid (1M) and several times with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was separated and washed twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was then extracted with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (3 x 150mL), dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow oil, (+)-ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetate (95% ee by chiral HPLC) - this could be recycled by base catalysed racemisation, as described below.

[0198] The aqueous bicarbonate layer was then acidified with hydrochloric acid (1N), extracted with dichloromethane (3x), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a white crystalline solid. (95% ee by chiral HPLC). The solid was recrystallized from hexane-ether to provide the title acid (>98% ee).

b) (-)-2-(5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethanol

[0199] (5-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetic acid (1.91g, 9.0mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (8 mL) under nitrogen and cooled to 0°C. Borane-dimethylsulfide complex (0.155mL, 1.64mmol) was added by syringe. After 1h the cooling bath was removed and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2h. The solution was partitioned between saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate and diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was further extracted with ether, and the combined organic layers washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. This yielded the title compound as a white solid (>98% ee by chiral HPLC).

c) (±)-Ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetate

[0200] (+)-Ethyl (5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)acetate (95% ee) (185mg, 0.77mmol) was dissolved in dry ethanol (8mL) under nitrogen. Sodium ethoxide (5mg, 0.07mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the title compound as a yellow oil.

d) (-)-2-[(5-Aminocarbonyl)-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate

[0201] Prepared from (-)-2-(5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl)ethanol, as described in Example 10 with the corresponding racemic alcohol.

e) (-)-1-(2-[4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethyl)-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-5-carboxamide

[0202] Prepared from 1-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-hexahydro-1*H*-1,4-diazepine and (-)-2-[(5-aminocarbonyl)-1,3-dihydro-2-benzofuran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate, as described for Example 8. M+H = 442.

Reference Example 16

5-[(3*R*)-3-Methyl-4-(2-[(1*S*)-6-[(2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl)methyl]-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethyl)piperazinyl]-2-naphthonitrile

a) 2-[(1*S*)-6-Bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl *tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl ether

[0203] To a solution of 2-[(1*S*)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol (3.0g, 11.7mmol) in dry THF (100mL) was added imidazole (3.97g, 58.4mmol) and chloro-*tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silane (6.42g, 23.4mmol), and the mixture stirred under nitrogen at room temperature for 20 h. Diethyl ether was added and the mixture filtered through a pad of silica. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* and the crude product purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate / heptane (0:10 to 2:8), to yield the title compound.

b) (1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carbaldehyde

[0204] To a stirred solution of 2-[(1*S*)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl *tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl ether (2.5g, 5.05mmol) in dry THF (60mL), cooled to -78°C under nitrogen, was slowly added *n*-butyllithium (2.5M in THF) (5.4mL, 13.5mmol). After 30 min stirring at -78°C, dry dimethylformamide (3.5mL, 45mmol) was added and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by addition of water and extracted into ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The resultant yellow oil was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate / hexane (0:4 to 1:3), to yield the title compound as a colourless oil.

c) [(1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methanol

[0205] To a stirred solution of (1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-carbaldehyde (0.97g, 2.18mmol) in ethanol (30mL) was added sodium borohydride (0.116g, 3.06mmol) and the mixture stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. The reaction was extracted from water into ethyl acetate, the combined organic extracts dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*, to yield the title compound as a colourless oil.

d) 3-[(1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-Butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl]methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

[0206] To a stirred solution of [(1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl]methanol (0.30g, 0.67mmol) in dry diethyl ether (5mL) and triethylamine (0.11mL, 0.80mmol) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (0.057mL, 0.74mmol), and the mixture stirred for 2 h under nitrogen. In a separate flask, sodium hydride (60% suspension in oil) (0.107g, 2.68mmol) was added to a stirred solution of 1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (0.175g, 2.1mmol) and the mixture heated at 50°C for 2 h. To this solution was added the filtered solution of the mesylate and the mixture heated at 50°C with stirring for a further 1.5 h, then stirred at room temperature overnight. Ethyl acetate and water were added to the reaction, the organic layer washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with ethyl acetate / hexane (1:99 to 60:40), to yield the title compound.

e) 3-[(1*S*)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl]methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

[0207] To a stirred solution of 3-[(1*S*)-1-(2-[(*tert*-butyl(diphenyl)silyl)oxy]ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl]methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one (0.22g, 0.43mmol) in dry THF (30mL) was added tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1M solution in THF) (0.51mL, 0.51mmol) and the reaction stirred at room temperature under nitrogen over the weekend. The reaction was quenched by addition of water and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography on silica, eluting with methanol / dichloromethane (1:9), to yield the title compound as a colourless oil.

f) 5-[(3*R*)-3-Methyl-4-(2-[(1*S*)-6-[(2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl)methyl]-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl)ethyl)piperazinyl]-2-naphthonitrile

[0208] 3-[(1*S*)-1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one was reacted with methanesulfonyl chloride, as described for the preparation of 2-[(1*S*)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate. The resultant crude mesylate was then condensed with (3*R*)-1-(6-cyano-1-naphthyl)-3-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 b), to yield the title compound. M+H = 511.

[0209] The following Examples were similarly prepared, replacing the 1,3-oxazolidin-2-one in Example 16 d) with the appropriate heterocycle and increasing the reaction time with the mesylate from 1.5 h to 3 h at 50°C:

Example 17

3-[(1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methyl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

[0210] Prepared from 1,3-oxazolidin-2-one. M+H = 512.

Example 19

1-[(1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinone

[0211] Prepared from 2-pyrrolidinone. M+H = 510.

Example 21

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine

[0212] Prepared from imidazole. M+H = 493.

Reference Example 25

3-[(1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(6-Fluoro-1-naphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

[0213] To a solution of (1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*S*)-4-(6-fluoro-1-naphthyl)-2-methyl-piperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-amine (0.217g, mmol) in dry DMF (5mL) was added pyridine (0.05mL, mmol) and 2-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.055mL, mmol), and the reaction stirred at room temperature under nitrogen for 2h. The reaction was quenched by addition of 2M sodium hydroxide (3mL), diluted with water and extracted into dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by prep LCMS to yield 3-[(1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(6-fluoro-1-naphthyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]-ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one. M+H = 490.

Example 27

3-[(1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one

[0214] Prepared from (1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-amine, as described for Example 25. M+H = 498.

Example 34

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1,1-dioxido-2-isothiazolidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine

a) *N*-[(1S)-1-(2-{[*tert*-Butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy}ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl]-3-chloro-1-propanesulfonamide

[0215] To a stirred solution of (1S)-1-(2-{[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy}ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-amine (0.15g, 0.49mmol) in ethyl acetate (18mL), cooled to 0°C, was added triethylamine (0.274mL, 1.37mmol) then 3-chloro-1-propanesulfonyl chloride (0.070mL, 0.576mmol), and the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring for 1h, the reaction was basified with 1N sodium hydroxide (2.5mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield the title compound as an oil. This crude product was used in the next step without further purification.

b) 2-[(1S)-1-(2-{[*tert*-Butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy}ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl]isothiazolidine 1,1-dioxide

[0216] To a stirred solution of *N*-[(1S)-1-(2-{[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy}ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl]-3-chloro-1-propanesulfonamide (0.367g, 0.82mmol) in DMF (8mL), cooled to 0°C, was added sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil) (0.036g, 0.9mmol) and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After 30 min, the reaction was quenched by addition of water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The title compound, as an oil, was used in the next step without further purification.

c) 2-[(1S)-6-(1,1-Dioxido-2-isothiazolidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol

[0217] Prepared from 2-[(1S)-1-(2-{[*tert*-butyl(dimethyl)silyl]oxy}ethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-yl]isothiazolidine 1,1-dioxide, as described for the preparation of (1S)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide.

b) (2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1,1-dioxido-2-isothiazolidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine

[0218] 2-[(1S)-6-(1,1-Dioxido-2-isothiazolidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol was reacted with methanesulfonyl chloride, as described for the preparation of 2-[(1S)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate. The resultant crude mesylate was then condensed with (3R)-1-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 b), to yield the title compound. M+H = 532.

Example 40

(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1S)-6-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}piperazine

a) 2-[(1S)-6-(1H-Pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol

[0219] 2-[(1S)-6-Bromo-3, 4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol (0.54g, 2.1mmol), pyrazole (0.29g, 4.3mmol), copper (I) iodide (0.062g, 0.33mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.30g, 2.2mmol) were stirred in dry DMF (3mL) under nitrogen and heated at 150°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled and extracted from water into dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was used in the next step without further purification.

b) 2-[(1S)-6-(1H-Pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate

[0220] Prepared from 2-[(1S)-6-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol and methanesulfonyl chloride, as described for the preparation of 2-[(1S)-6-(aminocarbonyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate.

c) (2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-(2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl)piperazine

[0221] Prepared by condensation of 2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl methanesulfonate with (3*R*)-1-(1,2-dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-3-methylpiperazine, as described for Example 1 b). M+H = 479.

[0222] The following Examples were similarly prepared, reacting 2-[(1*S*)-6-bromo-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethanol with the appropriate heterocycle, then condensation of the subsequent mesylate with the appropriate aryl piperazine:

Example 42

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}-2-methylpiperazine

[0223] Prepared from imidazole. M+H = 479.

Example 44

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(2*H*-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}piperazine

[0224] Prepared from 1,2,3-triazole, to give a mixture with the 6-(triazol-1-yl)benzopyran, which was separated by preparative LC-MS. M+H = 480.

Example 45

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}piperazine

[0225] Prepared from 1,2,3-triazole, to give a mixture with the 6-(triazol-2-yl)benzopyran, which was separated by preparative LC-MS. M+H = 480.

Example 48

(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methyl-1-{2-[(1*S*)-6-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-1-yl]ethyl}piperazine

[0226] Prepared from 1,2,4-triazole. M+H = 480.

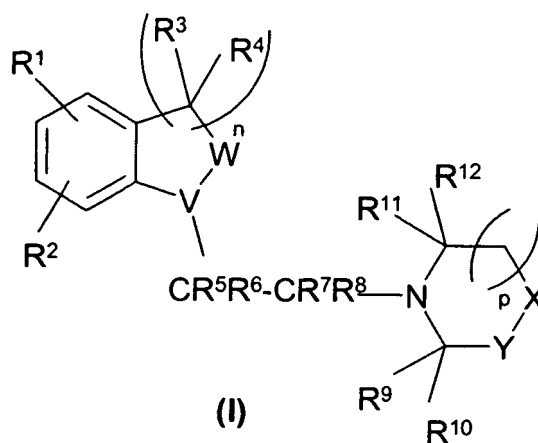
Example 50

1-((1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyran-6-yl)-2(1*H*)-pyridinone

[0227] Prepared from 2-hydroxypyridine. M+H = 506.

Claims

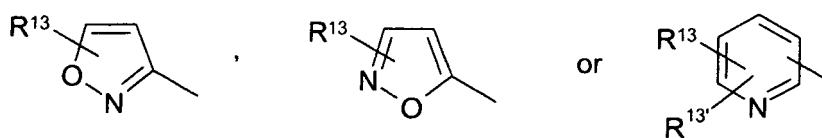
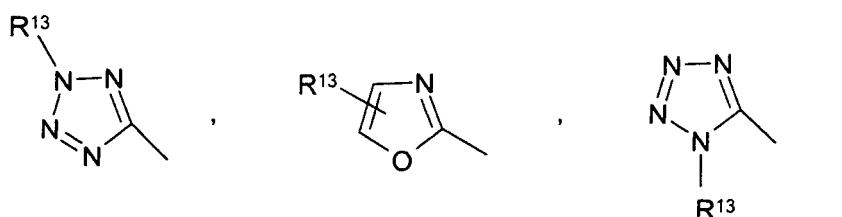
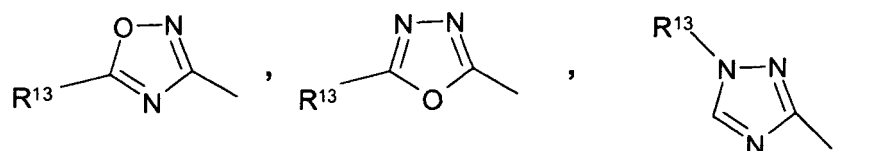
1. A compound of formula (I)



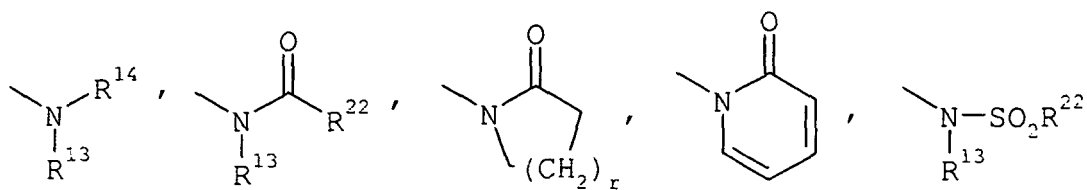
in which

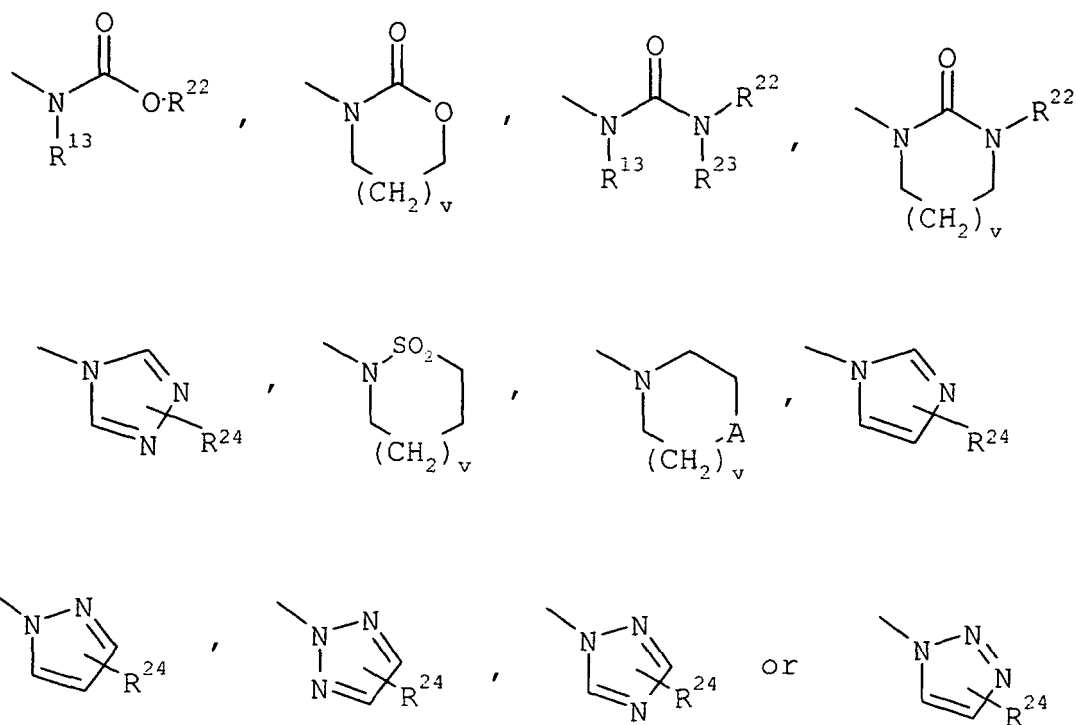
R¹ is

-CN, -CONR¹³R¹⁴, -SO₂NR¹³R¹⁴, -(CH₂)_t-R²¹,



-R²¹ is





where R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{22} and R^{23} are each hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a morpholino, pyrrolidino or piperidinyl ring optionally substituted with one or two C_{1-6} alkyl groups;

R^{13} and R^{24} are each independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, carboxy, hydroxy, cyano, halo, trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, C_{1-6} acylamino, C_{1-6} alkylthio, phenyl or phenoxy;

A is O or S;

t is 0, 1 or 2;

r is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

v is 0, 1 or 2;

R^2 is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy or halo;

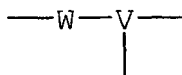
R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are each hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are each hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or $-(\text{CH}_2)_q-\text{OR}^{20}$, wherein R^{20} is C_{1-6} alkyl;

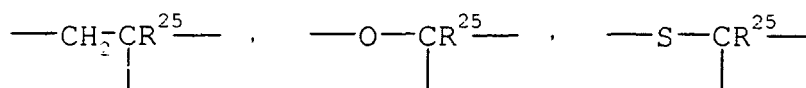
n is 1 or 2;

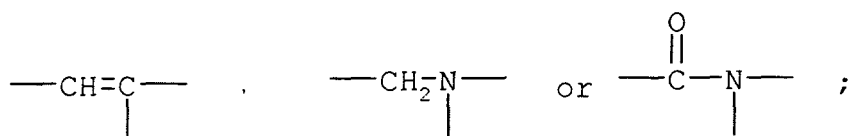
p is 0, 1 or 2;

q is 1 or 2;



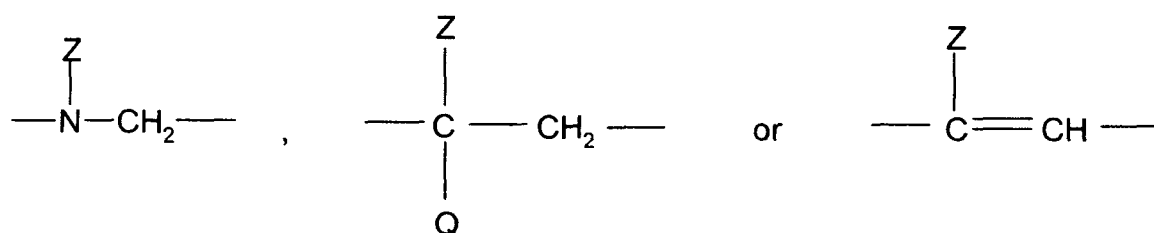
is



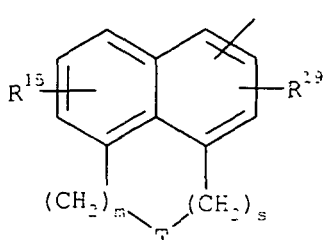


R²⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

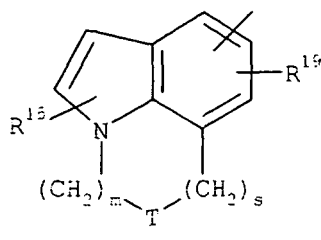
-X-Y- is



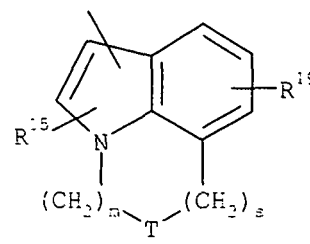
where Z is



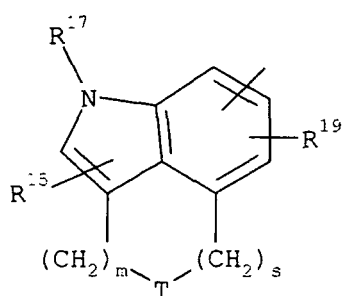
(xxi)



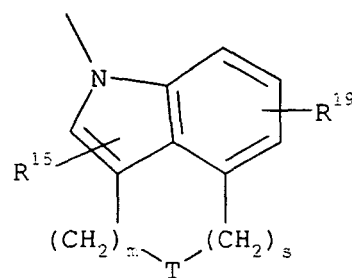
(xxii)



(xxiii)



(xxiv)



(xxv)

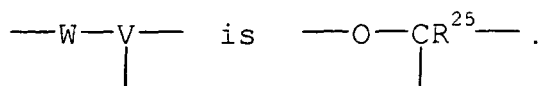
in which -T- is -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -C(O)- or -CH=CH-, and m and s are each 0 or 1;

R¹⁵ and R¹⁹ are each hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy, carboxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, amino, C₁₋₆ acylamino or C₁₋₆ alkylthio;

R¹⁷ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and

Q is hydrogen, halo, nitrile, carboxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl, hydroxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; provided that: when -T- is -CH₂-, -O-, -S- or -C(O)-, then (m+s) is 1 or 2.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein



5

3. A compound according to claims 1 or 2 wherein R²⁵ is hydrogen.

10

4. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 3 wherein n is 2.

5. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 3 wherein n is 1.

6. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 5 wherein R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

15

7. A compound according to claim 6 wherein R² is hydrogen.

8. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 5 wherein each of R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ is hydrogen.

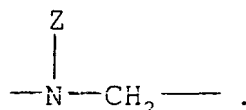
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9. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 8, wherein p is 1.

10. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 8, wherein p is 2.

11. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 10 wherein -X-Y- is

25

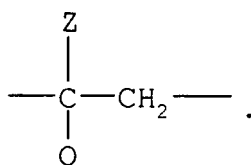


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12. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 11 wherein one of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² is C₁₋₆ alkyl and each of the remainder R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² is hydrogen.

13. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 10 wherein -X-Y- is

35



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14. A compound according to claim 13 wherein Q is hydrogen.

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15. A compound according to either claims 13 or 14 wherein R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² are hydrogen.

16. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15 wherein R¹ is -CONR¹³R¹⁴.

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17. A compound according to claim 16, wherein each of R¹³ and R¹⁴ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

18. A compound according to claim 17, wherein each of R¹³ and R¹⁴ is hydrogen.

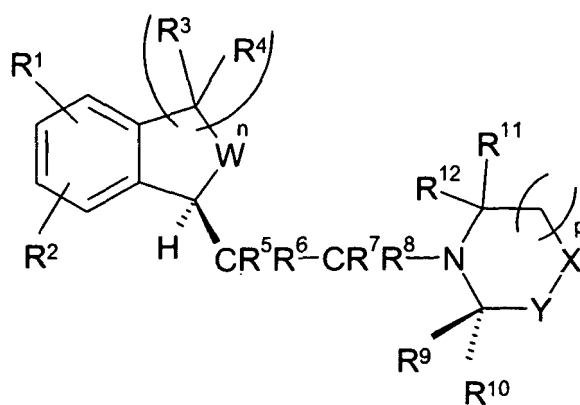
19. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15 wherein R¹ is -(CH₂)_t-R²¹.

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20. A compound according to claim 19 wherein t is 1.

21. A compound according to claim 19 wherein t is 0.

22. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15 wherein R^1 is $-\text{CONR}^{13}\text{R}^{14}$ and Z is (xxi).
23. A compound according to claim 22 wherein -T- is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and (m+s) is 1.
24. A compound according to claim 22 wherein -T- is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ and (m+s) is 0.
25. A compound according to claim 22 wherein -T- is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ and (m+s) is 1.
26. A compound according to claim 22 wherein -T- is $-\text{O}-$, m is 1 and s is 1.
27. A compound according to claim 22 wherein -T- is $-\text{S}-$, m is 1 and s is 1.
28. A compound according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 15 wherein R^1 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_t-\text{R}^{21}$ and Z is (xxi).
29. A compound according to claim 28 wherein -T- is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and (m+s) is 1.
30. A compound according to claim 1 of formula (Id)



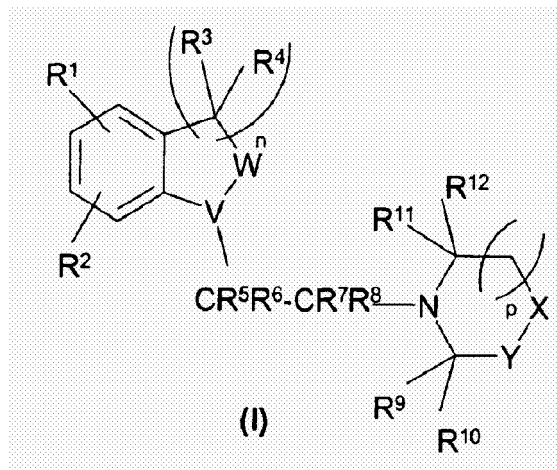
(Id)

- wherein all of the values -X-Y-, R^1 to R^{12} , n and p have the values defined for formula I in claim 1, with the proviso as for formula I;
the values for R^9 and R^{10} groups are different, R^9 taking priority over R^{10} according to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog sequence rules, and
-W- is $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{S}-$, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
31. A compound according to claim 30 wherein R^9 is C_{1-6} alkyl and R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} are hydrogen.
32. The compound: (1S)-1-{2-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
33. The compound according to claim 32 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is the fumarate salt.
34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as defined in any one of the preceding claims 1-33, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.
35. A compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as defined in any one of the preceding claims 1-32, for use as a pharmaceutical.
36. A compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as defined in any one of the preceding claims 1-33, for use in the treatment of a disorder of the central nervous system in mammals.
37. The use of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as defined in any one of the preceding claims 1-33, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disorder of the central nervous

system in mammals.

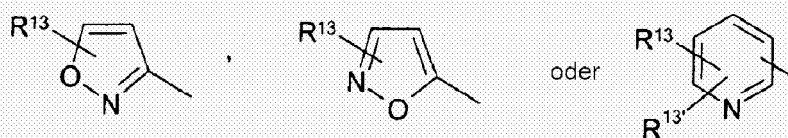
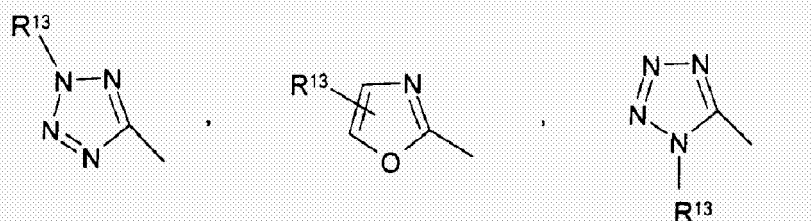
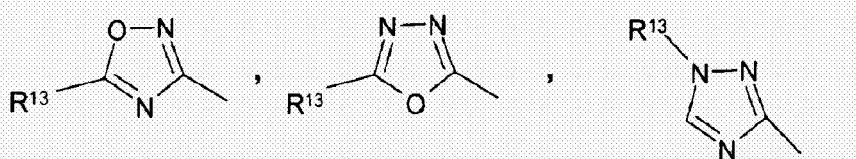
Patentansprüche

1. Verbindung der Formel (I)



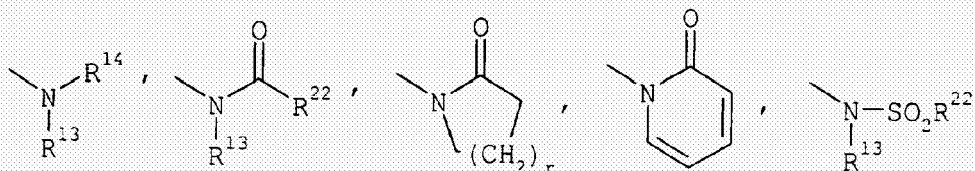
worin

R^1 steht für $-CN$, $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$, $-SO_2NR^{13}R^{14}$, $-(CH_2)_tR^{21}$

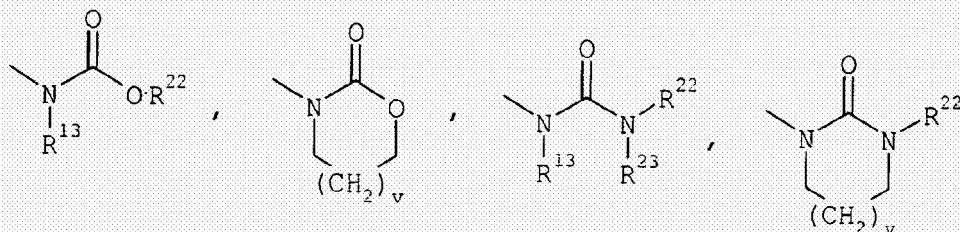


-R²¹ steht für

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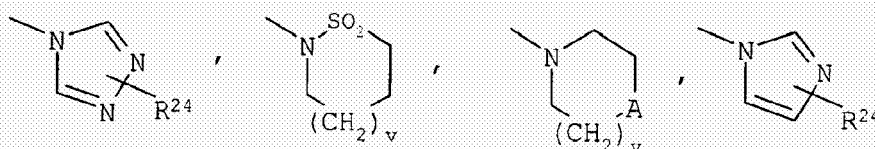


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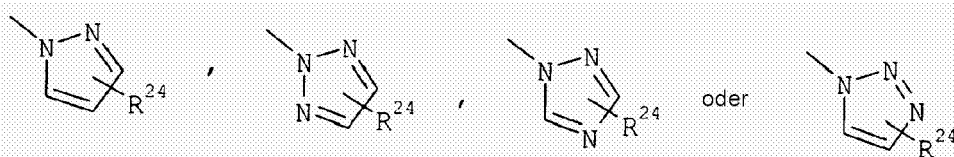
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worin R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{22} und R^{23} jeweils für Wasserstoff oder C_1 - C_6 Alkyl stehen oder R^{13} und R^{14} mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, einen Morpholino-, Pyrrolidino- oder Piperdinyrning bilden, der optional mit einer oder zwei C_1 - C_6 Alkylgruppen substituiert ist,

$R^{13'}$ und R^{24} jeweils unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus Wasserstoff, C_1 - C_6 Alkyl, C_1 - C_6 Alkoxy, Carboxy, Hydroxy, Cyano, Halogen, Trifluormethyl, Nitro, Amino, C_1 - C_6 Acylamino, C_1 - C_6 Alkylthio, Phenyl oder Phenoxy,

A für O oder S steht,

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t für 0, 1 oder 2 steht,

r für 0, 1, 2 oder 3 steht,

v für 0, 1 oder 2 steht,

R^2 für Wasserstoff, C_1 - C_6 Alkyl, C_1 - C_6 Alkoxy oder Halogen steht,

R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 und R^8 jeweils für Wasserstoff oder C_1 - C_6 Alkyl stehen,

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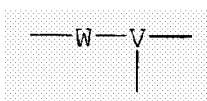
R^9 , R^{10} , R^{11} und R^{12} jeweils für Wasserstoff, C_1 - C_6 Alkyl oder $-(CH_2)_q-OR^{20}$ stehen, worin R^{20} für C_1 - C_6 Alkyl steht,

n für 1 oder 2 steht,

p für 0, 1 oder 2 steht,

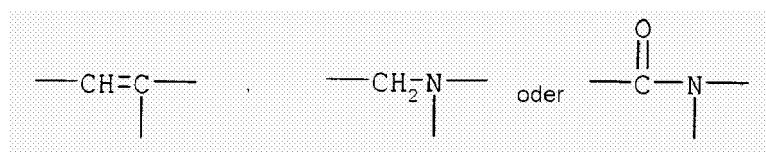
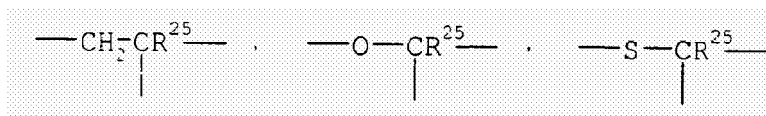
q für 1 oder 2 steht,

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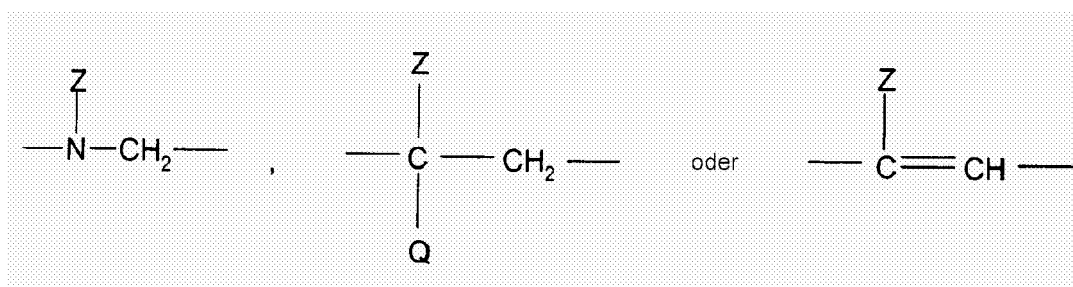


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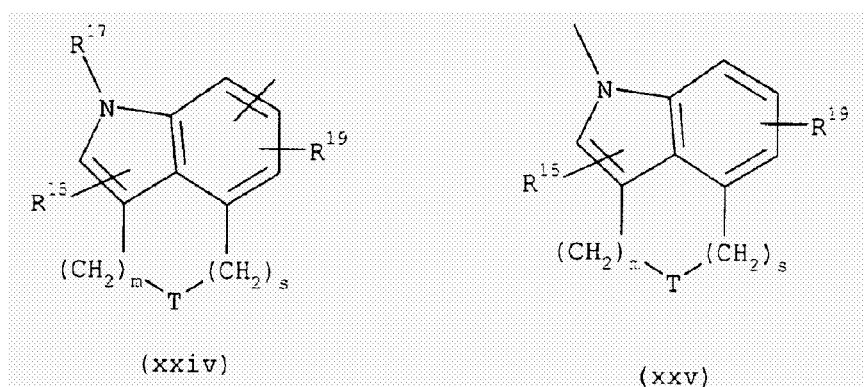
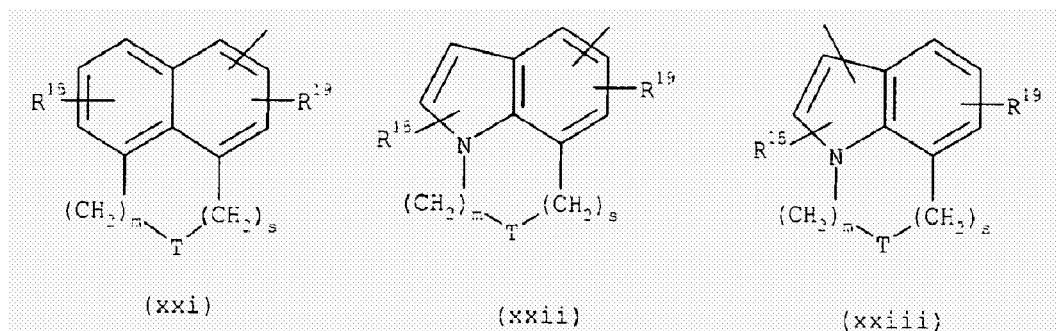
steht für



R²⁵ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₆ Alkyl steht
-X-Y- steht für



worin Z steht für



worin -T- für -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -C(O)- oder -CH=CH- steht und m und s jeweils für 0 oder 1 stehen, R¹⁵ und R¹⁹ jeweils für Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁-C₆ Alkyl oder C₁-C₆ Alkoxy, Carboxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl, Cyano, Halogen, Trifluormethyl, Trifluormethoxy, Nitro, Amino, C₁-C₆ Acylamino oder C₁-C₆ Alkylthio steht, R¹⁷ für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₆ Alkyl steht und

Q für Wasserstoff, Halogen, Nitril, Carboxy-C₁-C₆-alkyl, Hydroxy, C₁-C₆ Alkyl oder C₁-C₆ Alkoxy steht und phar-

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mazeutisch annehmbare Salze hiervon, mit der Maßgabe, dass wenn -T- für -CH₂-, -O-, -S- oder -C(O)- steht, (m+s) dann für 1 oder 2 steht.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin



steht.

3. Verbindung nach den Ansprüchen 1 oder 2, worin R²⁵ für Wasserstoff steht.

4. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin n für 2 steht.

5. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin n für 1 steht.

6. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin R² für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₆ Alkyl steht.

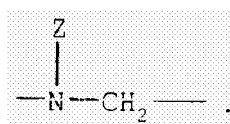
7. Verbindung nach Anspruch 6, worin R² für Wasserstoff steht.

8. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 5, worin jeweils R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ und R⁸ für Wasserstoff stehen.

9. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 8, worin p für 1 steht.

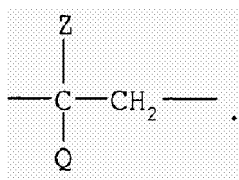
10. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 8, worin p für 2 steht.

11. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 10, worin -X-Y- steht für



12. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 11, worin eines von R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ und R¹² für C₁-C₈ Alkyl steht und jedes der verbleibenden R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ und R¹² für Wasserstoff steht.

13. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 10, worin -X-Y- steht für



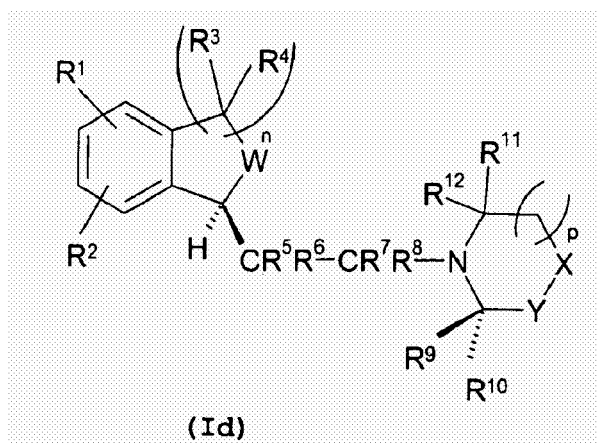
14. Verbindung nach Anspruch 13, worin Q für Wasserstoff steht.

15. Verbindung nach einem der Ansprüche 13 oder 14, worin R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ und R¹² für Wasserstoff stehen.

16. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 15, worin R¹ für -CONR¹³R¹⁴ steht.

17. Verbindung nach Anspruch 16, worin R¹³ und R¹⁴ jeweils für Wasserstoff oder C₁-C₆ Alkyl stehen.

18. Verbindung nach Anspruch 17, worin R^{13} und R^{14} jeweils für Wasserstoff stehen.
19. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 15, worin R^1 für $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$ steht.
20. Verbindung nach Anspruch 19, worin t für 1 steht.
21. Verbindung nach Anspruch 19, worin t für 0 steht.
22. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 15, worin R^1 für $-CONR^{13}R^{14}$ steht und Z für (xxi) steht.
23. Verbindung nach Anspruch 22, worin $-T-$ für $-CH_2-$ steht und $(m+s)$ für 1 steht.
24. Verbindung nach Anspruch 22, worin $-T-$ für $-CH=CH-$ steht und $(m+s)$ für 0 steht.
25. Verbindung nach Anspruch 22, worin $-T-$ für $-C(O)-$ steht und $(m+s)$ für 1 steht.
26. Verbindung nach Anspruch 22, worin $-T-$ für $-O-$ steht, m für 1 steht und s für 1 steht.
27. Verbindung nach Anspruch 22, worin $-T-$ für $-S-$ steht, m für 1 steht und s für 1 steht.
28. Verbindung nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 15, worin R^1 für $-(CH_2)_t-R^{21}$ steht und Z für (xxi) steht.
29. Verbindung nach Anspruch 28, worin $-T-$ für $-CH_2-$ steht und $(m+s)$ für 1 steht.
30. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 der Formel (Id)



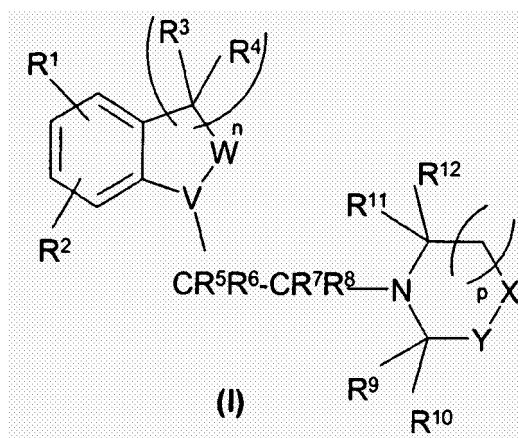
worin alle Definitionen $-X-Y-$, R^1 bis R^{12} , n und p die für die Formel I in Anspruch 1 angegebenen Bedeutungen haben, die Bedeutungen für R^9 und R^{10} Gruppen unterschiedlich sind, wobei R^9 gemäß der Cahn-Ingold-Prelog Sequenzregeln eine Priorität gegenüber R^{10} einnimmt, und $-W-$ für $-CH_2-$, $-O-$ oder $-S-$ steht oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon.

31. Verbindung nach Anspruch 30, worin R^9 für C_1-C_6 Alkyl, R^{10} , R^{11} und R^{12} für Wasserstoff stehen.
32. Verbindung (1S)-1-[(2R)-4-(1,2-Dihydro-5-acenaphthylenyl)-2-methylpiperazinyl]ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-2-benzopyran-6-carboxamid oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon.
33. Verbindung nach Anspruch 32, worin das pharmazeutisch annehmbare Salz das Fumaratsalz ist.
34. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, die eine Verbindung der Formel I oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon nach der Definition in einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 33 zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Verdünnungsmittel oder Träger umfasst.

35. Verbindung der Formel 1 oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon nach der Definition in einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 32 zur Verwendung als Pharmazeutikum.
36. Verbindung der Formel I oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon nach der Definition in einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 33 zur Verwendung bei der Behandlung einer Störung des zentralen Nervensystems bei Säugern.
37. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel I oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes hiervon nach der Definition in einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche 1 bis 33 zur Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Behandlung einer Störung des zentralen Nervensystems bei Säugern.

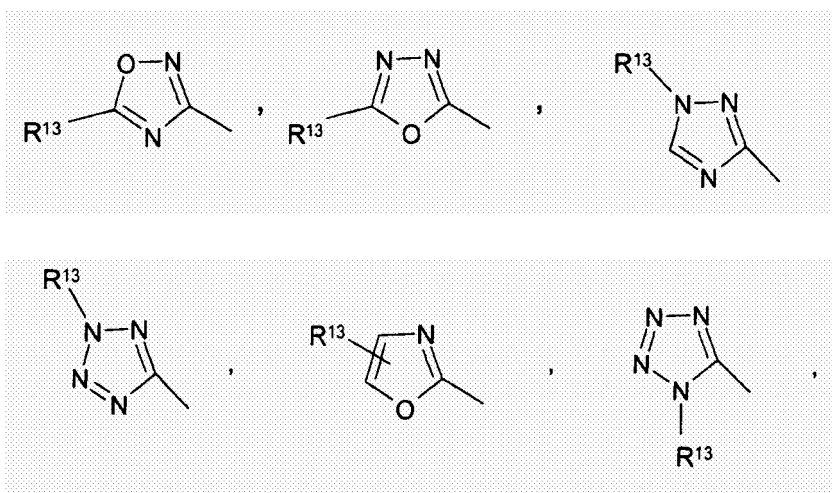
Revendications

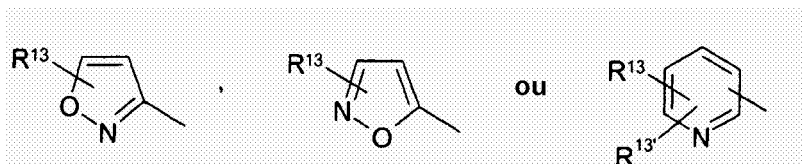
1. Composé de formule (I)



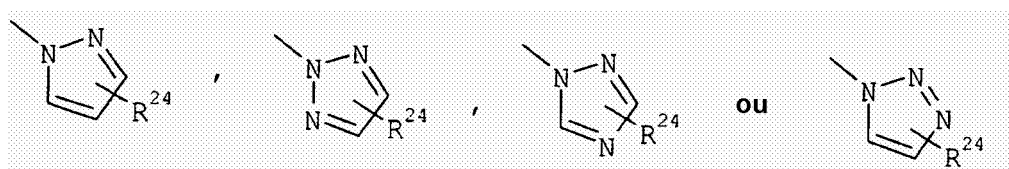
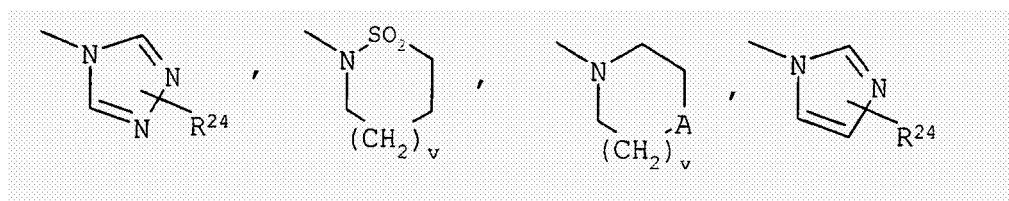
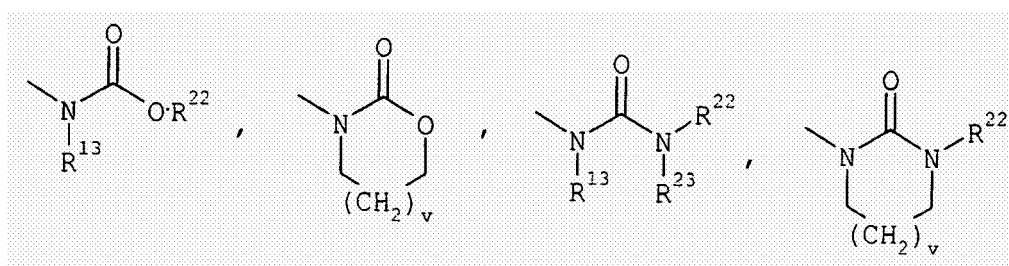
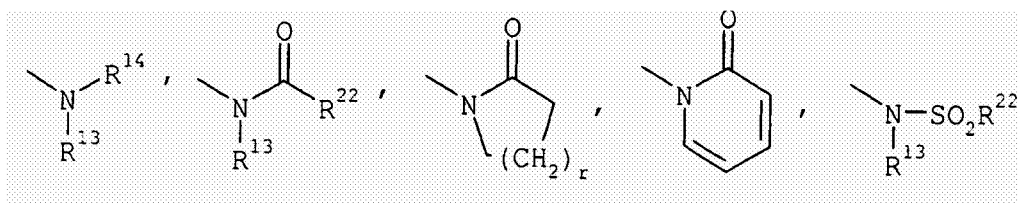
dans laquelle
R¹ représente

- CN, - CONR¹³R¹⁴, -SO₂NR¹³R¹⁴, -(CH₂)_t-R²¹,





-R²¹ représente



où R¹³, R¹⁴, R²² et R²³ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, ou bien R¹³ et R¹⁴ pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, forment un cycle morpholino, pyrrolidino ou pipéridinyle, éventuellement substitué par un ou deux groupes alkyle en C₁ à C₆;

R^{13'} et R²⁴ sont choisis chacun indépendamment parmi un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, alcoxy en C₁ à C₆, carboxy, hydroxy, cyano, halogéno, trifluorométhyle, nitro, amino, acylamino en C₁ à C₆, alkylthio en C₁ à C₆, phényle ou phénoxy ;

A représente O ou S ;

t vaut 0, 1 ou 2 ;

r vaut 0, 1, 2 ou 3 ;

v vaut 0, 1 ou 2 ;

R² représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, alcoxy en C₁ à C₆, ou halogéno ;

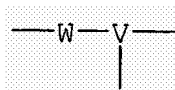
R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, et R⁸ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆;

R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, et R¹² représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, ou -(CH₂)_q-OR²⁰, dans lequel R²⁰ représente un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆ ;

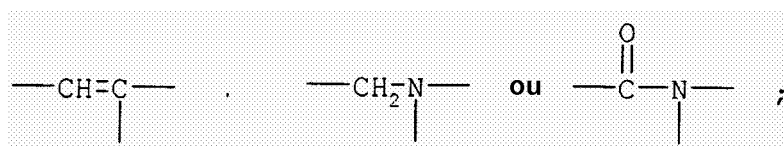
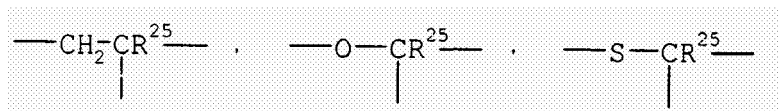
n vaut 1 ou 2 ;

p vaut 0, 1 ou 2 ;

q vaut 1 ou 2 ;

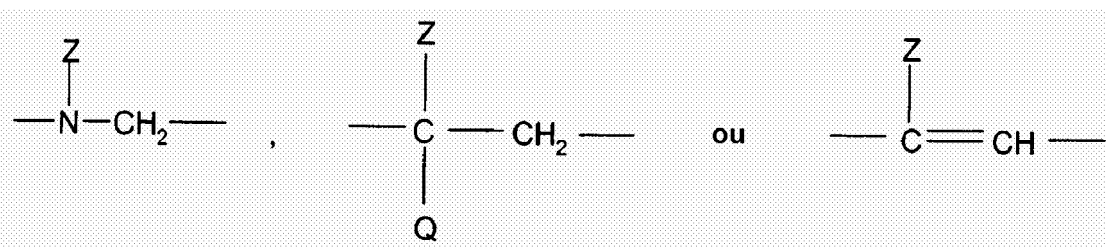


représente

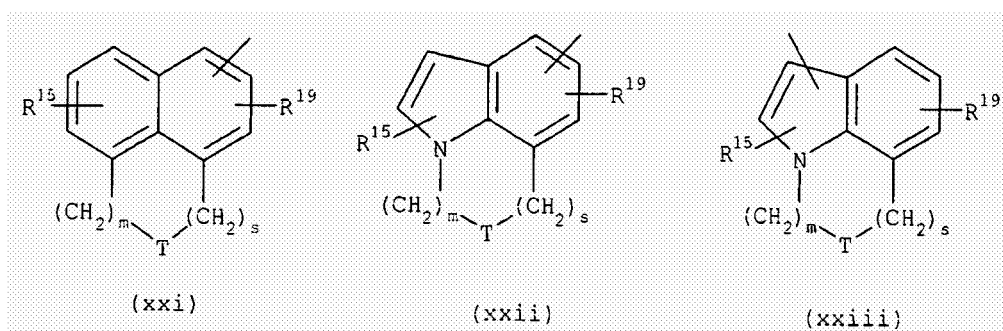


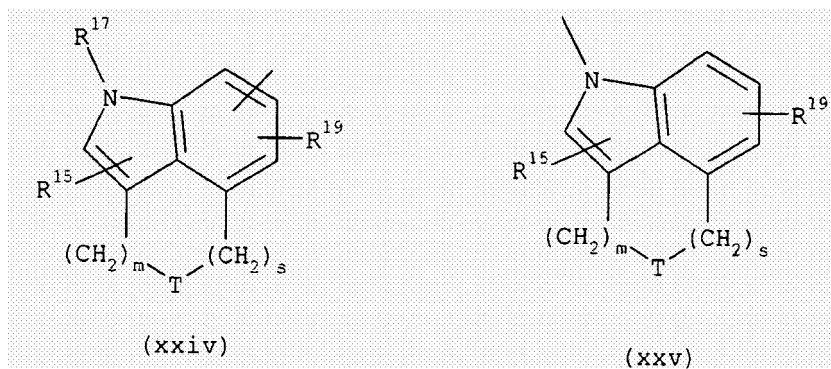
R²⁵ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆;

-X-Y- représente



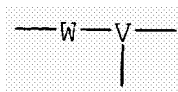
où Z représente



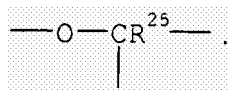


dans lesquelles -T- représente -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, -C(O)-, ou -CH=CH-, et m et s valent chacun 0 ou 1 ;
 R¹⁵ et R¹⁹ représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, ou alcoxy en C₁ à C₆, carboxy-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), cyano, halogéno, trifluorométhyle, trifluorométhoxy, nitro, amino, acylamino en C₁ à C₆, ou alkylthio en C₁ à C₆ ;
 R¹⁷ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆; et
 Q représente un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène, un groupe nitrile, carboxy-(alkyle en C₁ à C₆), hydroxy, alkyle en C₁ à C₆, ou alcoxy en C₁ à C₆; et ses sels acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique ; à condition que : lorsque -T- représente -CH₂-, -O-, -S-, ou -C(O)-, alors (m+s) vaut 1 ou 2.

2. Composé selon la revendication 1 dans lequel



représente



3. Composé selon les revendications 1 ou 2 dans lequel R²⁵ représente un atome d'hydrogène.

4. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 3 dans lequel n vaut 2.

5. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 3, dans lequel n vaut 1.

6. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 5, dans lequel R² représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆.

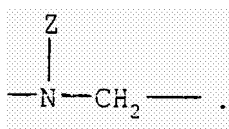
7. Composé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel R² représente un atome d'hydrogène.

8. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 5, dans lequel chacun de R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, et R⁸ représente un atome d'hydrogène.

9. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 8, dans lequel p vaut 1.

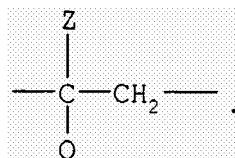
10. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 8, dans lequel p vaut 2.

11. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 10, dans lequel -X-Y- représente



12. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 11, dans lequel l'un de R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ et R¹² est un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆, et chacun des R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ et R¹² restants représente un atome d'hydrogène.

13. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 10, dans lequel -X-Y- représente



14. Composé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel Q représente un atome d'hydrogène.

15. Composé selon la revendication 13 ou la revendication 14, dans lequel R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹ et R¹² représentent des atomes d'hydrogène.

16. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 15, dans lequel R¹ représente -CONR¹³R¹⁴.

17. Composé selon la revendication 16, dans lequel chacun de R¹³ et de R¹⁴ représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C₁ à C₆.

18. Composé selon la revendication 17, dans lequel chacun de R¹³ et de R¹⁴ représente un atome d'hydrogène.

19. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 15, dans lequel R¹ représente -(CH₂)_t-R²¹.

20. Composé selon la revendication 19 dans lequel t vaut 1.

21. Composé selon la revendication 19 dans lequel t vaut 0.

22. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 15, dans lequel R¹ représente -CONR¹³R¹⁴ et Z représente (xxi).

23. Composé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel -T- représente -CH₂ et (m+s) vaut 1.

24. Composé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel -T- représente -CH=CH- et (m+s) vaut 0.

25. Composé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel -T- représente -C(O)- et (m+s) vaut 1.

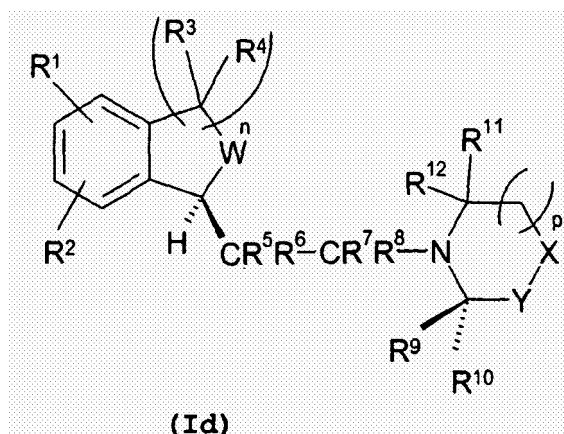
26. Composé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel -T- représente -O-, m vaut 1 et s vaut 1.

27. Composé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel -T- représente -S-, m vaut 1 et s vaut 1.

28. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 15, dans lequel R¹ représente -(CH₂)_t-R²¹ et Z représente (xxi).

29. Composé selon la revendication 28 dans lequel -T- représente -CH₂- et (m+s) vaut 1.

30. Composé selon la revendication 1 de formule (Id),



dans laquelle toutes les valeurs -X-Y-, R^1 à R^{12} , n et p ont les valeurs définies pour la formule 1 selon la revendication 1, à la condition, comme pour la formule 1 ; que les valeurs pour les groupes R^9 et R^{10} soient différentes, R^9 ayant priorité sur R^{10} selon les règles de séquence Cahn-Ingold-Prelog, et -W- représente $-CH_2-$, $-O-$, ou $-S-$, ou un sel de celui-ci, acceptable sur le plan pharmaceutique.

31. Composé selon la revendication 30 dans lequel R^9 représente un groupe alkyle en C_1 à C_6 , et R^{10} , R^{11} , et R^{12} représentent des atomes d'hydrogène.
32. Le composé : (1*S*)-1-{2-[(2*R*)-4-(1,2-dihydro-5-acénaphtylényle)-2-méthylpipérazinyle]éthyle}-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-2-benzopyrane-6-carboxamide ou un sel de celui-ci, acceptable sur le plan pharmaceutique.
33. Composé selon la revendication 32 dans lequel le sel acceptable sur le plan pharmaceutique est le sel fumarate.
34. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé de formule I ou un sel de celui-ci, acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique, tels que définis selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 33, conjointement avec un diluant ou véhicule, acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique.
35. Composé de formule I ou un sel de celui-ci, acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique tels que définis selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 32, destinés à une utilisation en tant que produit pharmaceutique.
36. Composé de formule I ou un sel de celui-ci, acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique, tels que définis selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 33, destinés à une utilisation dans le traitement d'un trouble du système nerveux central chez les mammifères.
37. Utilisation d'un composé de formule I ou d'un sel de celui-ci, acceptables sur le plan pharmaceutique, tels que définis selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 33, dans la fabrication d'un médicament destiné au traitement d'un trouble du système nerveux central chez les mammifères.